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Verbal Ability

English Classroom Practice Booklet

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English Classroom Practice Booklet

ACE is the leading institute for coaching in IES, GATE & PSUs

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Foreword
Verbal Ability for GATE

The Classroom Practice Questions for Verbal Ability is thoroughly revised this year to meet the requirements of all categories of students.

After attending the classes and understanding the typical questions explained by the professors, the student will be in a position to solve these questions in work book. However, for verifying the correctness, key's are also given wherever required. The student is advised to struggle to get the answer for the questions by self analysis and not to refer to the key.

Thanks to all Professors who extended their valuable services in the preparation of this Booklet.

It is believed that this volume is also a valuable aid to the students appearing for competitive exams like ESE, DRDO, ISRO, JTO, State service Commissions and other PSUs.

With best wishes to all the Students

Y.V. Gopala Krishna Murthy,
M Tech. MIE,
Managing Director,
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Syllabus

English grammar, sentence completion, verbal analogies, word groups, instructions, critical reasoning and verbal deduction.

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1 GRAMMAR

SPOTTING ERRORS

THE NOUN

Exercise – 1

Correct the following sentences:

01. Peter is Shakespeare of our class
02. The capital of telangana state is hyderabad.
03. The jury have given their decision.
04. The cotton is a cash crop.
05. Peter had a herd of cows. He kept a herdsman to look after her.
06. The baby loves his toys.
07. The mouse lost his tail when the cat pounced on him.
08. The sun rose from behind the clouds and with her brilliance tore the veil of darkness.
09. Nature offers his lap to him that seeks it .
10. The earth goes round the sun in three sixty five days. Can you calculate her speed?
11. My friend bought two dozens eggs.
12. This cattle has been in trouble ever since the famine.
13. Physics are a branch of science.
14. The bright lamps gave much lights.
15. A book is printed on papers.
16. The team members should listen to the advices given by the captain and the manager.
17. She gives herself air whenever at a party.
18. Daniel come to judgement!
19. Keep on laughing. Laugh is the best medicine.
20. The chair is made of a wood.
21. Time passes in its chariot majestically.
22. Take care of the vixen because they are wily creatures.
23. Children should not seek admissions to the elders' society.
24. The down-to-earth never forget the grounds on which they stand.
25. The practices of the lawyers vary from those of the doctors.
26. I spoke to Peter's the actor's secretary.
27. He brought the cake from Peter's.
28. The cup's base was rounded.
29. You will be promoted in the time of a year.
30. Pranab Mukerjee is Obama of India.
31. The fleet of ships move at a uniform speed.
32. Queen Elizabeth is the monarchess of England.
33. 'Advice' is _____

    (a) a verb (b) a noun

    (c) an adjective (d) both a verb and a noun

34. There is always a heavy traffic in the city centre.
35. He obviously wanted us to take a pity on him.
36. All these opinions are based on the prejudice.
37. Examinations results are very important.
38. The forests are in danger to be destroyed.
39. In recent years a large number of our equipment has been stolen from construction sites.
40. You will need four litres of milk and two dozens of eggs.
41. Most of the shelfs in the library are empty.
42. We still don't have explanations for such phenomenons.
43. After half an hour journey we arrived at the hotel.
44. I bought three jeans for just Rs. 1000/-.
45. I work for a company which make personal computers.
46. He gave me an/a piece of advice.
47. The sceneries of England is very good.
48. The minister's body guards/The ministers body guard's.
49. Nature's laws/natures law's.
50. For goodness' sake/for goodnes's sake.
51. In a years' time/In a year's time.
52. For thy servant David's sake./for thy servant Davids' sake.
53. This is my brother, the director's office/This is my brother, the directors office.
54. The king and queen's journey to India/The king's and queens journey to India.

THE PRONOUN

Exercise – 2

A. Which of the following phrases/sentences is correct:

01. It is me/I.
02. It was him/he.
03. This is just between you and me/I.
    (= it is a secret).
04. Let you and me/I do it.
05. All failed except he/him.
06. It is not we/us who are to blame.
07. You and me/I are invited to tea this morning.
08. Every man must bear his/their own burden.
09. I shall be glad to help every one of my boys in his/their studies.
10. Any body can do it if he/they tries.
11. Each of them had his/their share.
12. One must do his/one's duty.
13. Have you brought me a pen? There was/were none for you.
14. None of these words is/are now currently used.
15. Who/whom they were I really cannot specify.

16. This is the only one of his poems that is/are worth reading.

17. And which/but which. (Difference)

18. (a) Do not forget his enthusiasm who brought this movement so far.

(or)

(b) Do not forget the enthusiasm of him who brought this movement so far.

19. That is the same man who/that (or as) we saw yesterday.

20. Those/they that are whole have no need of a Physician.

21. The candidate, being a foreigner, he is not entitled to vote.

22. Suresh's dog is the one _____ was hurt in the stampede.

(a) that (b) which

(c) who (d) whom

23. One of his biggest _____ was his ability to forgive.

(a) vice (b) virtues

(c) choices (d) strength

24. Communication and interpersonal skills are _____ important in their own ways.

(a) each (b) both

(c) all (d) either

25. The following question presents a sentence, part of which is underlined. Beneath the sentence you find four ways of phrasing the underlined part. Following the requirements of the standard written English, select the answer that produces the most effective sentence.

Tuberculosis, together with its effects, ranks one of the leading causes of death in India.

(a) ranks as one of the leading causes of death.

(b) rank as one of the leading causes of death.

(c) has the rank of the leading causes of death.

(d) are one of the leading causes of death.

26. Ram and Shyam shared a secret and promised to each other it would remain between them. Ram expressed himself in one of the following ways as given in the choices below. Identify the correct way as per standard English.

(a) It would remain between you and me.

(b) It would remain between I and you.

(c) It would remain between you and I.

(d) It would remain with me.

Fill each blank with the correct word it's or its.

27. A dog was run over by a bus. __(a)__ legs were broken and __(b)__ tail was crushed but __(c)__ head was not injured.
__(d)__ a wonder it wasn't killed "Where is it now" __(e)__ in the hospital. 'What's the time?' __(f)__ five o 'clock'. "Can I just walk to the hospital to see it?". 'No __(g)__ a long way'.
' __(h)__ a pity I can't see it now. But how is __(i)__ condition?' ' __(j)__ tail was cut off; __(k)__ legs were bandaged, __(l)__ improving'.

28. You may believe that I am he/him.

29. Whoever/whomever receives one who/whom I send receives I/me; and whoever/whomever receives me/I receives he/him who/whom sent I/me.

THE VERB

Exercise – 3

A. Correct the following sentences:

01. They who have suffered most in the cause, let them address.
02. What is wanted are not large buildings with modern facilities, but small cottages.
03. Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note was heard.
04. His nutrition was abstemious, his supplications long and fervent.
05. He never has, and never will, take such strong actions.
06. Five candidates have been enrolled, and eight resigned.
07. Lie the baby down to sleep.
08. Turning round the corner, a school building appeared.
09. Considering his abilities, he should have done better.
10. He made the boy to do the complete work.
11. She enjoys to eat ice cream.

12. The professor I order to II the students to go III out of the class IV

Which of the above underlined parts of the sentence is grammatically incorrect?

(a) I (b) II (c) III (d) IV

13. Choose the correct verb to fill in the below:

Let us _____.

(a) introvert (b) alternate

(c) atheist (d) altruist

14.(a) What is the use of him going there?

(b) Please excuse me being late.

(c) I remember you doing that.

(d) I hope you don't mind me asking.

(e) I was amazed at Paul saying that.

(f) I was unprepared for your friend coming.

Tense / Voice Chart

Type of sentence	Simple present		Present continuous	
	(A.V)	(P.V)	(A.V)	(P.V)
	do/ does + v_1	is /am/ are + v_3	is/am/are + ing	is/am/are /being + v_3
Affirmative sentence	The boy kicks the football.	The football is kicked by the boy.	The boy is kicking the football.	The football is being kicked by the boy.
Negative sentence	The boy does not kick the football.	The football is not kicked by the boy.	The boy is not kicking the football.	The football is not being kicked by the boy.
Interrogative affirmative sentence	Does the boy kick the football?	Is the football kicked by the boy?	Is the boy kicking the football ?	Is the football being kicked by the boy?
Interrogative negative sentence	Does the boy not kick the football?	Is the football not kicked by the boy?	Is the boy not kicking the football ?	Is the football not being kicked by the boy?

Type of sentence	Present perfect		Present perfect continuous
	(A.V)	(P.V)	(A.V)
	have / has + v_3	have / has + been + v_3	have/has + been + ing
Affirmative sentence	The boy has kicked the football.	The football has been kicked by the boy.	The boy has been kicking the football.
Negative sentence	The boy has not kicked the football.	The football has not been kicked by the boy.	The boy has not been kicking the football.
Interrogative affirmative sentence	Has the boy kicked the football?	Has the football been kicked by the boy?	Has the boy been kicking the football?
Interrogative negative sentence	Has the boy not kicked the football?	Has the football not been kicked by the boy?	Has the boy not been kicking the football ?

Type of sentence	Simple past		Past continuous	
	(A.V)	(P.V)	(A.V)	(P.V)
	did + v_1	was / were + v_3	was / were + ing	Was/were + being + v_3
Affirmative sentence	The boy kicked the football.	The football was kicked by the boy.	The boy was kicking the football.	The football was being kicked by the boy.
Negative sentence	The boy did not kick the football.	The football was not kicked by the boy.	The boy was not kicking the foot ball.	The football was not being kicked by the boy.
Interrogative affirmative sentence	Did the boy kick the football?	Was the football kicked by the boy?	Was the boy kicking the football?	Was the football being kicked by the boy?
Interrogative negative sentence	Did the boy not kick the football?	Was the football not kicked by the boy?	Was the boy not kicking the football?	Was the football not being kicked by the boy?

Type of sentence	Past perfect		Past perfect continuous
	(A.V)	(P.V)	(A.V)
	Had + v_3	had + been + v_3	Had + been + ing
Affirmative sentence	The boy had kicked the football.	The football had been kicked by the boy.	The boy had been kicking the football.
Negative sentence	The boy had not kicked the football.	The football had not been kicked by the boy.	The boy had not been kicking the football.
Interrogative affirmative sentence	Had the boy kicked the football?	Had the football been kicked by the boy?	Had the boy been kicking the football?
Interrogative negative sentence	Had the boy not kicked the football?	Had the football not been kicked by the boy?	Had the boy not been kicking the football?

Type of sentence	Simple future		Future continuous
	(A.V)	(P.V)	(A.V)
	shall / will + v_1	shall / will +be+ v_1	
Affirmative sentence	The boy will kick the football.	The football will be kicked by the boy.	The boy will be kicking the football.
Negative sentence	The boy will not kick the football.	The football will not be kicked by the boy.	The boy will not be kicking the football.
Interrogative affirmative sentence	Will the boy kick the football?	Will the football be kicked by the boy?	Will the boy be kicking the football?
Interrogative negative sentence	Will the boy not kick the football?	Will the football not be kicked by the boy?	Will the boy not been kicking the football?

Type of sentence	Future perfect		Future perfect continuous
	(A.V)	(P.V)	(A.V)
	will / shall + have + v_3	will / shall + have + been + v_3	will / shall + have + been + ing
Affirmative sentence	The boy will have kicked the football.	The football will have been kicked by the boy.	The boy will have been kicking the football.
Negative sentence	The boy will not have kicked the football.	The football will not have been kicked by the boy.	The boy will not have been kicking the football.
Interrogative affirmative sentence	Will the boy have kicked the football?	Will the football have been kicked by the boy?	Will the boy have been kicking the football?
Interrogative negative sentence	Will the boy not have kicked the football?	Will the football not have been kicked by the boy?	Will the boy not have been kicking the football?

Personal pronoun

	I- PERSON		II- PERSON		III- PERSON	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	plural
Subjective form	I	We	You	You	He/ She/ It	They
Objective form	me	us	you	You	him/ her/ it	them
Possessive adjective	my	our	your	Your	his/ her/ its	their
Possessive pronoun	mine	ours	yours	Yours	his/ hers/ its	theirs
Reflexive Pronoun	myself	ourselves	yourself	Yourselves	himself/ herself/ itself	themselves

Possessive adjective

This is my car.

This is our car.

This is your car.

This is his car.

This is her car.

This is its car.

This is their car.

Possessive pronoun:

This car is mine.

This car is ours.

This car is yours.

This car is his.

This car is hers.

This car is its.

This car is theirs.

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate auxiliary verbs:

01. _____ you call back tomorrow?
02. Please let us know if you _____not attend the meeting.
03. I _____hear what they were saying.
04. You _____have left it on the bus, could you?
05. _____ I come in?
06. _____she rest in peace.
07. He said he _____come tomorrow.
08. I thought we _____go to the zoo on Saturday.
09. How long _____ you be staying in England?
10. If it is made of wood it _____ float.
11. He said he _____ be hear at eight o' clock
12. If you had gone to see him , he ____delighted.
13. This time next week I _____ be in England.
14. Let us look at it again, _____we?
15. Candidates ____remain in their seats until all the papers have been collected.
16. You _____n't drink and drive.
17. In case you ____need any help, here's my number.
18. If I were asked to work on Sundays, I _____resign.
19. The bus _____have arrived ten minutes ago.
20. All visitors _____report to reception.
21. We _____ get together soon for lunch.
22. "Do we have to finish this today?" " Yes, you ____."
23. They _____ apologize.
24. Such things _____be allowed.
25. If he started out at nine, he _____be here by now.
26. You _____bother asking Peter -I know he is too busy.

27. I _____hardly tell you (you must already know) that the work is dangerous.
28. How _____ you talk to me like that?
29. I _____say you know about it already.
30. I _____smoke, but I gave up a couple of years ago.
31. we _____ the noise from the traffic now.
32. I _____getting up early.
33. You will soon _____his sense of humour.
34. I didn't think I could ever _____living in a big city after living in the country.
35. The old theatre _____ pulled down, wasn't it.
36. I_____ (be) to call them once I reach the airport.
37. _____(be) we to offer you more money, would you stay?
38. You _____(be) to report this to the police.
39. _____ (do) she speak French?
40. 'I love peaches.' 'so _____ (do) I.'
41. 'I don't want to go back'. 'Neither ___(do) I.'
42. I'm _____ (do) physics, biology and chemistry.
43. Are you having a big _____ (do) for your birthday?
44. He plays better than he _____(do) a year ago.
45. _____ they left before you got there?
46. If I _____n't seen it with my own eyes I wouldn't have believed it.
47. He has gone home, _____he?
48. 'Have you seen it ?' Yes, 'I ____.'
49. _____ (do) you have coffee?
50. _____(have) you coffee?
51. Complete the sentence:

Dare _____ mistake.

(a) commit (b) to commit

(c) committed (d) committing

Present Tense

Exercise-4

A. Write the sentence in the 3rd person singular :

01. I go to college everyday.
02. They do exercise every morning.
03. Do you go to college?
04. All men make mistakes.
05. I always read The Hindu.
06. Why don't they play games?
07. I think I am right.
08. You must study hard.
09. Deer do not eat meat.
10. You ought to get up early.

B. Fill in the blanks with the right word don't or doesn't :

01. Sita _____drink tea.
02. Intelligent boys_____waste their times.
03. _____ you know his name?
04. They _____like to go out in a sunny day.
05. We _____ eat fish.

C. Fill in the blanks with the right word *have* or *has* :

01. How many cars ____she?
02. We _____ a hotel in Bangalore.
03. We _____ bacon and eggs for breakfast.
04. _____ your sister a scooty?
05. Every person _____ his likes and dislikes.

D. Simple present or present continuous:

01. He rarely (visit) his friends.
02. What you (do) now? I (write) a poem.
03. Bird (fly) and fish (swim).
04. It is a wonderful day. The sun (shine).
05. He usually (go) to the cinema every Friday, but now he (listen) to the radio.
06. She (go) to college every day.
07. He often (come) to see the orphan.
08. The child (cry) because it is hungry now.
09. The Godavari (flow) into the Bay of Bengal.
10. She usually (not write) letters, but now she (write) to her mother.
11. A person suffering from Alzheimer's disease _____ short-term memory loss.

(a) experienced (b) has experienced
(c) is experiencing (d) experiences

E. Change it into present continuous :

Simple present	Present continuous
01. I speak	
02. We speak	
03. You play	
04. She reads	
05. He teaches	
06. They run	

F. Put the verbs in brackets: (1) into the *shall / will* form (2) *going to* form.

Example:
I (give) you my pen. I shall give you my pen.
I am going to give you my pen.

01. I (plant) a banana tree here.
02. The government (build) a house.
03. He (play) football this evening.
04. Where you (study) next year?
05. I (not stay) here any longer.

Present Perfect Tense

G. Put the verbs in brackets into the present Perfect tense. :

Present perfect tense : have / has + v_3

Example: The post just (come). The post has just come.

01. Mohan (play) football.
02. I (not see) him for a long time.
03. Somebody (steal) my mobile phone.
04. I just (take) coffee.
05. Your uncle (come)?
06. Tom hasn't any spare time.
(Neither I have / Neither have I – add the appropriate remark).

H. Rewrite the sentences in the present prefect tense. Remove the words or phrases indicating past time and use *'just'* as shown in the example.:

Example: Rama came in one hour ago. Rama has just come in.

01. He swam across the river yesterday.
02. He told me the news last night.
03. On Friday we went to the cinema.
04. One hour ago I lent him Rs. 100.
05. He left the college at 5. p.m.
06. He mailed me at 10. a.m.

I. Put the verbs in brackets in the present perfect continuous:

Example: I (teach) this class for five years. I have been teaching this class for five years.

01. He (sleep) for three hours.
02. He (read) lessons all the morning.
03. I (read) this novel since Monday.
04. He (learn) English for six years.
05. She (sew) since she woke up.

J. Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect or simple past:

01. Last week I (go) to my village.
02. I (not see) him for five years.
03. He just (finish) his typing.
04. I (live) in Hyderabad last year.
05. I (leave) home at four and (get) here at six.

06. The aircraft _____ take off as soon as its fight plan was filed.
(a) is allowed to (b) will be allowed to
(c) was allowed to (d) has been allowed to

07. She will feel much better if she_____
(a) will get some rest
(b) gets some rest
(c) will be getting some rest
(d) is getting some rest.

08. We _____ our friend's birthday and we _____ how to make it up to him.
(a) completely forget – – don't just know
(b) forgot completely – – don't just know
(c) completely forget – – just don't know
(d) forgot completely – – just don't know

Past Tense

A. Change it into past continuous :

Simple past	Past continuous
01. I wrote	
02. We wrote	
03. You wrote	
04. He wrote	
05. She wrote	
06. They wrote	

B. Put the verbs in the following sentences into the simple past tense:

Example: He comes late. He came late.

01. We know her name.
02. She drinks coffee.
03. She does her work well.
04. The camera costs a lot of money.
05. Does she like mangoes?

C. Put the verbs in the past continuous tense:

Example: I (go) to the market. I was going to the market.

01. When I went to see him, he (study).
02. Someone disturbed me while I (read).
03. While he (learn) to drive, he had several accidents.
04. She always (study) while they (amuse) themselves.
05. The girls were afraid because it (get) dark.

D. Put the verbs in brackets into the simple past or past continuous tense:

01. When she (be) in the room dacoits (break) into the house and (steal) the gold ornaments.
02. All last year he (prepare) for the competitive examinations.
03. The students (stand) up as soon as the lecturer (enter) the class.
04. The lights (go) out while we (write) letters.
05. She (burn) her fingers while she (cook) the dinner.

E. Supply the correct tense of the verbs in bracket (the unreal past):

01. It would be better if you (come) there yourself.
02. I would rather you (tell) me the truth.
03. It is high time he (go) there.
04. If only I (know) earlier, I would have met you at the airport.
05. I wish it (be) spring all the year round.
06. He walks as though he (be) drunk .
07. He talks as if he (know) everything.
08. Suppose I (get) there late !

Past Perfect

F. Use the past perfect tense of the verbs given in brackets:

01. After he (lose) his job, he sought my health.
02. The professor noticed that some students (not do) their home assignment.
03. He lay down to rest after he (type) all the letters.
04. They found that five prisoners (escape) the previous night.
05. On his anniversary, he wore the suit which his uncle (send) him.

G. Supply the correct tense simple past or past perfect tense , of the verbs in brackets:

Example: past perfect for the first past action.
Simple past for the subsequent past action.
He (go) home after he (settle) all the accounts.
He went home after he had settled all the accounts.

01. As soon as he (discover) the police he (run) away.
02. When the hooting (stop) the minister (begin) his speech.
03. The girl (find) the pen which she (lose).
04. When he (finish) writing the exercises he (go) to bed.
05. He (speak) about the places he (visit).
06. The students (be) able to get good marks in English as they (do) all the exercises.

07. I requested that he should be given the driving test today instead of tomorrow.
(a) required that (b) should be given
(c) the driving test (d) instead of tomorrow

08. If the tired soldier wanted to lie down, he _____ the mattress out on the balcony.
(a) should take (b) shall take
(c) should have taken (d) will have taken

09. Where you a bird, you _____ in the sky.
(a) Would fly (b) Shall fly
(c) Should fly (d) Shall have flown

10. Who_____ was coming to see us this evening?
(a) you said (b) did you say
(c) did you say that (d) had you said

11. In the following sentence certain parts are underlined and marked P, Q, and R. One of the parts may contain certain error or may not be acceptable in standard written communication. Select the part containing an error. Choose D as your answer if there is no error.

The student corrected all the errors (P) that the instructor marked (Q) on the answer book. (R)

(a) P (b) Q (c) R (d) No Error

12. Choose the most appropriate word from the options given below to complete the following sentence.
If the athlete had wanted to come first in the race, he _____ several hours every day.
(a) should practise
(b) should have practised
(c) practised
(d) should be practising

Future Tense

A. Choose the correct or more suitable forms of the verbs to fill in the blanks:

01. The train _____ at 6:30.
(arrives, will arrive).

02. The principal will call you when he _____ back. (comes, will come) .

03. When I get home, my sister _____at the gate waiting for me. (sits, will be sitting).

04. Look at those black clouds. It _____.
(will rain, is going to rain)

05. The bus _____ before we reach the bus stop.
(arrives, will have arrived)

06. The management is sure they _____ the exam.
(passes, will pass)

07. The next term _____on 17th December.
(begins, is beginning)

08. Oh friend! He _____.
(will fall, is going to fall)

B. Choose the correct form from those in brackets. :

01. The earth _____ round the sun.
(revolve, revolves, revolved)

02. My friends _____ the president yesterday.
(see, have seen, saw)

03. I _____him only one email up to now.
(sent, have sent, send)

04. It started to rain while we _____ football.
(are playing, were playing, had played)

05. He _____ a factory in this city.
(have, has, is having)

06. I _____ him for a long time.
(know, have known, am knowing)

07. I _____ in this college since 2014.
(am studying, have been studying, studied)

08. I _____ Mohan at the public garden.
(saw, have seen, had seen)

09. The child _____ all morning.
(cries, is crying, has been crying)

10. He _____T.V all day.
(watches, is watching, watched)

11. This magazine _____ twice weekly.
(is appearing, appearing, appears)

C. In each of the following sentences supply a verb in agreement with its subject :

01. The introduction of new manufacturing method has/have been on display.
02. The quality of life has/have improved.
03. The special quality of light and shade in her painting is/are highly appreciative.
04. The quality of the apples is/are not good.
05. The result of an experiment is/are successful.
06. The result of all this delay was/were un foreseen.
07. The smell of garlic and onions was/were overpowering.
08. The glamour of money and pride has/have gone to her head.
09. Everything except the flowers is/are ready.
10. The results of all these delays, even though they were due to factors beyond our control, was/were several claims for damages.
11. Gold and silver is/are precious metals.
12. Fire and water do/does not agree.
13. One of my friends has/have a fine collection of coins.
14. Fish and chips is/are his favourite breakfast.
15. Fish and chips is/are both expensive.
16. She is one of those people who never listen / listens to reason.
17. That is one of the few regulations that really work/works.
18. That is the only one that really works/work.
19. Both the lion, and the tiger is/are flesh eating animals.
20. Not only the lion, but also the tiger is/are flesh eating animals.
21. The lion, as well as the tiger is/are a flesh eating animal. *(or)*
    The president, as well as the secretary for state is/are in America.
22. The prime minister, together with his helpers, was/were there.
23. Mr. Brown, in addition to Mr. James and Jones
    was/were sent off.
24. A senior minister, but not his juniors, is/are to attend.
25. The green and pleasant land is/are being ruined by worthless politicians.
26. There is/are so many things I have to do.
27. It is/are the elms that died, not the beeches.
28. That such things should occur is/are surprising.
29. To treat 18-year-olds as children is/are patronizing family.
30. Caring for all aspects of home and family take/ takes a lot of time.
31. What was their garden is/are now a car park.

32. What seemed good reasons at the time now looks/look unconvincing.
(That is , the reasons now look unconvincing.)
33. What we need is/are donations.
Donations is/are what we need.
34. What I saw was/were two enormous balloons.
Two enormous balloons was/were what I saw.
35. Your best bet is/are free tickets.
36. England is/are winning.
37. The audience was/were more patriotic than it/they expected to be.
38. Scotland has/have won the cup.
39. The company has/have out performed itself this year.
40. The cabinet is/are united on this.
41. The cabinet has/have long been fighting among themselves.
42. The jury have/has been told not to discuss the case.
43. Only a minority of the public is/are willing to favour.
44. The majority of my subordinates agree/agrees with me.
45. A pair of scissors is/are kept on the table.
46. The pair was/were sitting together in the corner.
47. Parliament is/are back in business after their summer recess.
48. A flock of sheep was/were seen in the distance.
49. Neither my father nor my brother has/have seen the Tajmahal.
50. Neither he nor I have/has any money.
51. At home Sita either help/helps her mother or read / reads her lessons.
52. Neither you nor he is/are to blame.
53. Sons and Lovers is/are by D.H Lawrence.
(The novel Sons and Lovers)
54. The Five Bells sell/sells real ale.
(The Five Bells pub…)
55. Six weeks is/are a long time in politics.
56. Those kinds of vehicle is/are expensive to run.
57. This sort of behaviour is/are not accepted.
58. My sister and best friend is/are here.
59. Bacon and eggs is/are my favourite breakfast.
60. No nook or corner was/were left unexplored.
61. Either Mohan or Shyam has/have been here.
62. Neither food nor water was/were to be found there.
63. Neither the Directors nor the members is/are present.
64. Many a man has/have done so.
65. Every body know/knows the earth is round.
66. Some one is/are knocking at the door.
67. If any body call/calls tell him I am not at home.

68. Nobody want/wants to be ill , does he? / do they?
69. Every item is/are numbered.
70. Each man , women, and child was/were given Rs.100.
71. Each of the members have/has accepted responsibility for this decision.
72. The people was/were each given Rs. 100.
73. Either she or I is/am going to win.
74. Either the children or the servant cook/cooks the breakfast.
75. One of them is/are lying. (or)
Both of them is/are lying. (or)
One or both of them must be lying.
76. Many a good driver find/finds skidding an alarming experience.
77. More than one accident has/have happened in the fog.
78. None of the riders was/were wearing crash helmets.
79. There is/are none so blind as those who will not see.
80. Sixty thousand rupees is/are a large sum.
81. What is/are the latest news?
82. His mathematics is/are good.
83. Mathematics is/are a branch of science.
84. The wages of sin is/are death.
85. The daily wages of the workers have/has been raised.
86. Many cattle have/has died in the floods.
87. The police have/ has not made any arrests.
88. A police man was/were searching the building.
89. Measles is/are an infectious disease.
90. It is I who am/are your best friend.
91. It is I who / whom do the shopping.
92. It is I who/that does the shopping.
93. Who/whom do you want to see?
94. Do you know who/whom to ask?
95. Somebody is playing tricks on us, but Who/whom?
96. Who/whom do you think is the most promising candidate?
97. Who/whom do you consider to be the most promising candidate?
98. Stop that noise, _____?
99. I am late, _____?
100. Every body is surprised, _____?
101. This is a nice pen, _____?
102. He is hardly a genius, _____?
103. You used to live in Hyderabad, _____?
104. No one was hurt, _____?
105. Let's read a loud, _____?
106. Choose the grammatically **CORRECT** sentence:
(a) Two and two add four
(b) Two and two become four

(c) Two and two are four
(d) Two and two make four

107. The following question presents a sentence, part of which is underlined. Beneath the sentence you find four ways of phrasing the underlined part. Following the requirements of the standard written English, select the answer that produces the most effective sentence.

Tuberculosis, together with its effects, ranks one of the leading causes of death in India.
(a) ranks as one of the leading causes of death.
(b) rank as one of the leading causes of death.
(c) has the rank of the leading causes of death.
(d) are one of the leading causes of death.

108. Choose the appropriate word/phrase, out of the four options given below, to complete the following sentence:

Dhoni, as well as the other team members of Indian team, _____present on the occasion
(a) were (b) was (c) has (d) have

The Adjective

Exercise-5

1.A. fill in the blanks with appropriate adjectives:

01. Krishna is as _____as Rama.
(Positive degree-clever)

02. Rama is not _____ than Krishna.
(comparative degree-clever)

03. Suresh is not so _____ as his brother.
(positive degree-strong)

04. My brother is _____ than I _____.
(comparative degree-strong)

05. The daffodils smell sweetly.
(correct the sentence)

06. He looks coldly. (correct the sentence)

B. Rewrite the following sentences changing the degree of comparison i.e in the comparative degree:

01. She does not speak as loud as you do.

02. Copper is not so useful as iron.

03. Sita is as beautiful as Laksmi.

04. I am not so tall as he is.

05. My watch is as costly as his.

C. Write the following sentences in the positive degree:

01. Dogs are more faithful than donkeys.
02. A jet plane flies faster than a bird.
03. I am not wiser than he is.
04. An elephant is bigger than a bull.
05. English is more important than History.

D. Write the following sentences in the specified degree:

01. The elephant is the _____ of all the animals. (superlative degree -large)
02. The elephant is the _____ animal. (superlative degree-large)
03. The elephant is _____ than all other animals. (comparative degree-large)
04. The elephant is _____than any other animal. (comparative degree-large)
05. No other animal is so _____as the elephant. (positive degree-large)

E. Write the following sentences in the other degrees of comparison:

01. Kalidas is the greatest of all Sanskrit poets.
02. The Nile is the longest river in the world.
03. No other bird is so beautiful as the peacock.
04. A coconut tree is more useful than all other trees.
05. Of all oceans of the world the Pacific is the largest.

F. Study the examples given below:

01. Rabindranath is one of the greatest poets of modern India. (superlative degree)
02. Rabindranath is greater than most other poets of modern India. (comparative degree)
03. very few poets of modern India are as great as Rabindranath.

G. Rewrite the following sentences in the other degrees of comparison:

01. Very few countries are as rich as the U.S.A.
02. Panchatantra is one of the best story books.
03. The Tajmahal is more beautiful than most other monuments of the world.
04. Iron is one of the most useful metals.
05. Copper is more useful than most other metals.

H. Study the examples given below:

01. Mohan is the taller of the two brothers.
02. Of the two sisters, Sita is the cleverer.

I. Rewrite the following sentences with the adjectives given in brackets in the correct degree:

01. Which of the two boys is (clever)?
02. Which do you like (well) tea or coffee?
03. Of the two brothers, Mohan is the(intelligent)

J. Correct the sentences:
Usually 'the' is not used before superlative adverbs :

01. Mohan wrote the best of all.
02. Sohan played the most skillfully.
03. He works the hardest and is being paid the least.
04. Krishna is elder than Rama.

K. Fill in the blanks with the correct form (positive, comparative or superlative) of the adjective or adverb given in brackets:

Modal (Old, young)

Ravi is sixteen years old, Gopal is eighteen and Raghu is twenty. Ravi is the youngest and Raghu is the oldest. Ravi is younger than Gopal and Raghu is older than Gopal Ravi is not so old as Gopal.

a. Fast

Ravi got the first prize in the running race. Arjuna got the second prize and Balram the third. Balram ran_____(1); Arjun ran_____(2) than Balram but, congratulations to Ravi: He ran _____ (3) of all and came first.

b. Tall

Sita is 4 ft 5 inches; Vijaya is 5 feet : which is the _____ (1) of the two? Vijaya is. Sita is not so _____ (2) as Vijaya.

c. Fill in the blanks:

She is junior _____ (1)her husband in age but superior _____(2) him in knowledge.

The following adjectives have lost their comparative meaning and are used as positive.

former, latter, elder, hinder, upper, neither, inner, outer, utter

Example:

01. The inner meaning of this letter is not clear.
02. This man is an utter fool.

L. Correct the sentences:

01. Iron is more useful than any metal.
02. Hyderabad's climate is better than Delhi.
03. Choose the grammatically **incorrect** sentence:
    (a) They gave us the money back less the service charges of Three Hundred rupees.
    (b) This country's expenditure is not less than that of Bangladesh.
    (c) The committee initially asked for a funding of Fifty Lakh rupees, but later settled for a lesser sum
    (d) This country's expenditure on educational reforms is very less.
04. Didn't you buy _____ when you went shopping?
    (a) any paper (b) much paper
    (c) no paper (d) a few paper

2.A. Complete the following sentences by filling in a or an:

01. It is _____ apple.
02. She is _____ girl.
03. He is _____ B. Tech student.
04. It is _____bat.
05. It is _____cat.
06. It is ____ dog.
07. It is _____ egg.
08. He is _____European.
09. He filed ____FIR.
10. It is ____fox.
11. It is _____goat.
12. It is ____hour.
13. She is ____honourable women.
14. He is _____ honest man.
15. He is ____heir.
16. It is _____HB pencil
17. It is _____hotel.
18. It is ____Igloo.
19. He is ____Indian.
20. It is_____jar.
21. It is ___kite.
22. He is _____LLB student.
23. It is _____lamp.
24. He is ____MA student.
25. He is ____master of arts student.
26. It is ____NP quarter.
27. It is _____ Orange.
28. It is _____one way street.
29. He is _____one eyed man.
30. He is _____Peter.
31. It is _____pig.
32. She is _____queen.
33. He is _____ RMP Doctor.
34. It is _____rat.
35. He passed ____SOS signal.
36. It is _____ sugar
37. It is _____ news.
38. It is _____ tea.
39. It is _____tiger.
40. It is ____meat.
41. $1\frac{1}{2}$ kilos = _____
42. It is _____unique building.
43. It is _____ university.
44. It is _____ umbrella.
45. It is _____ useful thing.
46. It is _____van.
47. It is _____ water.
48. It is _____ year.
49. It is _____ zebra.
50. It is _____ furniture.
51. He is ____M.P
52. He is _____ member of parliament.
53. He is _____ British.
54. A shot gun is no good
    One shot gun is no good.] (Difference)

55. Only _____few of our customers have accounts.

56. Choose the grammatically **INCORRECT** sentence:

(a) He is of Asian origin

(b) They belonged to Africa.

(c) She is an European

(d) They migrated from India to Australia.

57. The Tamil version of _____ John Abraham – starrer Madras Café _____ cleared by the Censor Board with no cuts last week, but the film's distributors _____ no takers among the exhibitors for a release in Tamil Nadu _____ this Friday.

(a) Mr., was, found, on

(b) a, was, found, at

(c) the, was, found, on

(d) a, being, find, at

The Adverb

Exercise -06

A. Fill in the blanks with suitable adverbs:

not, therefore, tomorrow, too, so, any
often, soundly sound , surely, certainly,
seldom, clearly, very, daily, there, away

01.He will meet you _____. (adverb of time)

02. He comes here _____ . (adv of time)

03. He left his bag _____. (adv of place)

04. The horse galloped _____. (adv of place)

05. He _____makes mistakes. adv of frequency)

06. She _____comes here. (adv of frequency)

07. Sita reads _____.(adv of manner)

08. The child slept _____ . (adv of manner)

He is _____asleep. (very deeply asleep)

09. He was _____ careless.

(adv of degree or quantity)

10. I am _____glad.

(adv of degree of quality)

11. Is that _____ better?

(adv of degree of quality)

12. _____he is mistaken.

(adv of affirmation and negation)

13. She _____went.

(adv of affirmation and negation)

14. She does _____know him.

(adv of affirmation and negation)

15. She _____left college. (adv of reason)

16. He is _____ rich. (adv of degree)

B. Write the given adverbs (or adverb phrases in their normal position):

01. He is fast running.

02. The train is slowly running.

03. She does carefully her work.

04. Here he will come.

05. Every where I looked.

06. Hang there the picture.

07. Yesterday I saw him.

08. She sang in the concert well.

09. We should go tomorrow evening there.

10. He spoke last night earnestly at the meeting.

11. Sita sang at 2.pm melodiously in the auditorium.

12. He speaks never.

13. He comes often late to school.

14. We have breakfast at eight usually.

15. My friend has gone out just.

16. I agree quite with you.

17. They are off just.

18. "Mohan has come late again."
"Yes he does come late always."

19. "Will you be free on Sundays?"
"Usually I am free on Sundays."

20. I have to go to college on foot often.

21. She used to agree with me always.

22. Sohan is a lazy boy rather.

23. The dog was dead quite.

24. Is the box enough big?

25. He spoke enough loud to be heard.

26. I worked two sums only.

C. Correct the sentences:

27. We don't need no education.

28. I am much glad to see you.

29. That is not enough good.

30. He is too sensitive.

31. It is bitter cold.

32. We are so much worried about it.

33. I am very annoyed to hear it.

34. Tom is rather clever, but Peter is fairly stupid.

35. It is fairly a nuisance.

The Preposition

Exercise-7

A. Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions:

1. Please do not write _____ this line.
2. He considers such jobs ___ him.
3. She has a staff of twenty workers _____ her.
4. The coin rolled _____ the piano.

5. He seems bad tempered, but he is very soft-hearted_____.
6. Please remain seated ____the performance.
7. The burglar got in _____the window.
8. You can only achieve success _____ hard work.
9. _____the round about take the third exit, there is a hotel.
10. The man _____the hat is my uncle.
11. I live_____ Gunfoundry _____Hyderabad.
12. _____all the commotion I forgot to tell him the news.
13. Who did she address the letter_____?
14. His music isn't really _____my taste.
15. There are mountains _____the north.
16. Can't you wait _____we get home?
17. Let's wait _____the rain stops.
18. You can stay on the bus_____ Hyderabad. (= until you reach Hyderabad)
19. He was _____the plane from New York.
20. The doctor put me _____antibiotics.
21. He threw the letter _____the fire.
22. I couldn't speak_____ laughing.
23. Fortunately ____ us, the weather changed.
24. Is this the bus _____ Hyderabad?
25. I can't tell one twin ____ the other.
26. May I Pay ____ cheque?
27. The telephone is _____the window.
28. We rented the car _____ the day.
29. She sleeps _____ the window open.
30. Skill comes _____ practice.
31. I bank ____ HSBC.
32. He has been working in a bank _____ leaving school.
33. Will we be _____ time for the six o' clock train?
34. The train arrived right _____ time. (= at exactly the correct time)
35._____ the time you get there the meeting will over.
36. I arrived _____ the concert hall _____ good time.
37. _____ hearing that the plane had bean diverted, they left the airport.
38. _____ the beginning of a book there is often a table of contents.
39. _____ the end there may be an index.
40. _____ the beginning / _____ first we used hand tools. Later we had machines.
41. _____ first he opposed the proposal, but ____ the end he gave his consent.
42. My birthday is very _____ Christmas.
43. Share prices are _____ their record high of last year.
44. Do you live ____ here?
45. We flew home _____ Singapore.
46. The news programme came to us ____ satellite.

47. There must be a way _____ the problem.
48. Our house is just _____ the corner.
49. The papers were strewn _____ the room.
50. There is nothing you can do _____ it now .
51. She is some where ____ the office.
52. We would often have a walk ____ an evening.
53. He was cleared _____ all blame.
54. I fell _____ the ladder which I was climbing.
55. He has had ten days _____ college.
56. I got it ___ of my brother.
57. The water came _____ our knees.
58. A captain in the Navy ranks _____ a captain in the army.
59. He wore an overcoat ____ his suit.
60. There was a lamp hanging _____ the table.
61. This view is common ____ all sections of the community.
62. A grin spread ____ her face.
63. The bullet went straight _____ him.
64. The bill had a difficult passage _____ parliament.
65. Houses had bean built _____ both sides of the river.
66. They walked slowly _____ the road.
67. They were requested not to quarrel with each other.

A. make out B. call out
C. dig out D. all out

68. I'd rather email _____ phone, if that's OK by you.
69. She is wearing a dress ____ mine.
70. He ran ___ the wind.
71. She works _____a courier.
72. The news came _____ a shock.
73. He sat_____ his friend all night.
74. _____ working as a doctor, he also writes novels in his spare time.
75. The summer season was almost _____ them again.
76. We had grown fond _____ the house and didn't want to leave.
77. She has developed a fondness _____ animals.
78. He did not try to hide his dislike _____ his boss.
79. She took an instant dislike _____ the house and the neighborhood.
80. His views _____ the subject were well known.
81. He was shot in full view ___ a large crowd.
82. In view _____ the weather, the event will now be held indoors.
83. He is painting the house with a view_____ selling it.
84. We have to make a small charge _____ refreshments.
85. He took charge ____ the farm after his father's death.

86. They decided to drop the charges ____ the newspaper and settle out of court.
87. Calls are charged ____ 40 paise per minute.
88. They charge the calls _____their credit-card account.
89. He was charged _____ murder.
90. The governing body is charged _____ managing the school within its budget.
91. Apropos ____ what you were just saying…
92. He refused to confirm _____ the local customs.
93. The building does not conform ____ safety regulations.
94. It is not a good idea to miss meals and replace them _____ snacks.
95. A political leader who tyrannizes ___ his people may not be successful .
96. I could not admit _____ my parents that I was finding the course difficult.
97. The committee consists ___ ten members.
98. Your account of events does not correspond _____ hers.
99. The written record of the conversation doesn't correspond _____ what was actually said.
100. She has convinced herself that she is possessed ___ the devil.
101. What possessed him ___ say such a thing?
102. She was possessed _____ exceptional powers ___ concentration.
103. Is this situation not susceptible ____ improvement by legislation?
104. He is highly susceptible _____ flattery.
105. She suspected him _____ be an imposter.
106. He resigned after being suspected ____ theft.
107. I have no sympathy ____ Sita, it's all her own fault.
108. May we offer our deepest sympathies____ the death of your friend.
109. There was no personal sympathy ___ them.
110. Her sympathies lie _____ the anti- abortion lobby.

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate phrasal verbs:

01. The situation _____ prompt action.
02. A treasurer must _____ the money he spends.
03. The laborers _____more pay and shorter hours.
04. She refused to _____ on a point of principle.
05. He lost confidence and _____ of the dealer at the last minute.
06. Somebody opened the door and the candle _____.
07. Racial tension finally _____ in the inner city riots.

08. The prisoner _____ from his guards.
09. Negotiations between the two sides have _____.
10. The meeting has been _____ from 10 may to 3 may.
11. _____ the old paint before repainting the door.
12. He has proved he can _____ on his promises.
13. Who is going to _____ this mess?
14. He _____ when he heard the police siren.
15. The lions _____ on their prey.
16. Jobs are hard to _____ these days.
17. We were _____ in the middle of our conversation.
18. This species has nearly _____ because its habitat is being destroyed.
19. He thinks it's time we _____ with the Monarchy.
20. If we don't cut costs our reserves will _____.
21. Traffic in the town has _____ since the bypass opened.
22. They were requested not to _____ with each other.
23. we are hoping to _____ for a few days at X mas.
24. The mayor _____ the prizes at the school sports days.
25. He never _____ on his word.
26. When she left school she _____ from her mother .
27. These skills used to be _____ from father to son.
28. The local kids _____ at the mall.
29. The police were unable to _____ the crowd.
30. Before she replied Peter _____ with an objection.
31. I'm trying to _____ fatty foods.
32. He spent a few years _____ Europe.
33. The gardens were _____ with lawns and flower beds.
34. Start reading from where you _____ last time.
35. She was _____ with a warning.
36. She _____ burgers.
37. The implication of the new law will need to be _____.
38. I can't _____ the address, he has written it so badly.
39. Our new neighbours_____ yesterday.
40. The crew were _____ as soon as the ship docked.
41. Read the play again and _____ the major themes.

42. She tried in vain to _____to him the unfairness of his actions.
43. Their sponsors _____at the last minute.
44. The damage to the building is _____over $ one million.
45. He _____before I could explain.
46. The cattle are _____in the evenings.
47. The gold coloring had begun to _____.
48. He _____ the names on the list.
49. We need to _____the house before we can make you an offer.
50. The church _____ the land for housing.
51. Bechham was _____for a foul in the second half.
52. We need to _____finding a solution.
53. They finally _____ to a discussion of the main issues.
54. We were _____the school by one of the students.
55. We cannot just _____ and watch this tragedy happen.
56. You must _____for your rights.
57. I will _____in case you need me.
58. She _____ to receive her prize.
59. Could you _____the store on the way home for some bread.
60. The bus stopped to _____ more passengers.
61. You shouldn't _____your own achievements.
62. Have you _____ a name for the baby yet?
63. The debate will be _____to the audience.
64. The concert will _____with the festival of dance taking place the same weekend.
65. They are _____a new presenter for the show.
66. The weather became so bad that they had to _____.
67. She _____with the gold medal.
68. We sheltered in a doorway to _____ the storm.
69. These ink stains won't _____.
70. The cashiers were asked to _____ for forged banknotes .
71. The inscription on the coin had _____.
72. If we all agree let's _____ the discussion.
73. She took a cloth and _____the kitchen table.
74. Winter has _____early this year.
75. He used his calculator to _____ the cost.

The Conjunction

Exercise - 8

A. Put either, neither, or , (or) nor in the blank:

01. His son is _____ clever _____ industrious; he is a dunce.
02. My father will gave me _____a watch or a mobile for my birthday.
03. I shall go to hospital _____ on Monday_____ on Tuesday but on Wednesday.
04. He can't _____read or write.
05. He can _____ read nor write.

B. Rewrite the sentence using *unless* :

01. If you do not work hard, you will not pass your examination.
02. I won't help him if he does not ask me.
03. She will lose it if she is not careful.
04. If the student doesn't come in time, he/she will be punished.
05. I won't come, if I am not invited.

C. Rewrite the sentence using (a). so-that-not (b) too- to

01. The coffee is very hot. I cannot drink it.
02. The mountain is high . Children can't climb it.
03. It is very dark . I cannot see any thing.
04. He is very old . He can neither speak nor hear.
05. The poem is very difficult . I cannot read it.

D. Combine each pair of sentences using (a). so- that and (b). enough to

01. The fruit is ripe. You can eat it.
02. The box is light. He can carry it.
03. He is very tall. He can jump over the wall.
04. Is he very intelligent? Can he get first class marks?
05. The novel is short. I can read it in a day.

E. fill in the blanks using the appropriate phrase as soon as- than, hardly-when, scarcely- when.

01. _____ he went out the phone rang.
02. No sooner did he get the telegram _____he left in a taxi.

03. _____had the boy seen me when he ran away.

04. Scarcely had we left the house _____ it began to rain.

F. Rewrite the following sentences using the phrases given in brackets.

01. As soon as the bell had rung the boys ran out to play.
(a) No sooner…
(b) Hardly…
(c) Scarcely…

02. As soon as I get the money you will have it.
(a) No sooner…

03. Scarcely had the clock struck ten when the play began.
(a) As soon as…
(b) No sooner…
(c) Hardly…

04. Immediately after getting the message he started for his village.
(a) As soon as…
(b) No sooner…
(c) Hardly…
(d) Scarcely…

05. The girl cries as soon as she sees the doctor.
(a) No sooner…

G. fill in the blanks using the appropriate phrase both-and, not only-but also, as well as:

01. Sita is _____beautiful _____clever.
02. Not only the lion, _____the tiger is a flesh eating animal.
03. Sita can sing, _____ dance.

H. Combine each of the following pairs of sentence into one sentence in three ways by using (a) both-and (b) not only-but also (c) as well as

01. You should learn English . You should learn Hindi.
(a)
(b)
(c)

02. The donkey makes long journeys . It can carry heavy loads.
(a)
(b)
(c)

03. This book is useful. It is interesting too.
(a)
(b)
(c)

04. The teacher is tired. The pupils are tired.
(a)
(b)
(c)

05. Sanskrit is taught is our school. Telugu is also taught.
(a)
(b)
(c)

06. He ran away *lest* he should be seen.
Replace the above sentence by
(a) For fear that
(b) In order that
(c) So that

I. Fill in the blanks using appropriate conjunction:
Besides, however, nevertheless, otherwise, so, therefore, still , yet, though, but for, provided.

01. I can't go now; I m too busy._____, my passport is out of date.
02. I'll offer it to Peter._____, he may not want it.
03. They hadn't trained hard, _____.They won.
04. We must be early; _____ we won't get a seat.
05. Our cases were heavy, _____ we took a taxi.
06. These is fog at the airport; the plane, _____has been diverted.
07. The children are _____up. They haven't had supper. _____.
08. You aren't rich; _____, you could do something to help him.
09. _____ they are expensive, people by them.
10. Although the situation has improved,_____ there are still too many people without jobs.
11. Despite the fact that the fighting has ended, ____ a peace settlement a long way off.
12. My children are ___at kinder garden.
13. When I woke up, I realized that the plane was ____on the ground.
14. He had no qualifications _____he got the job.
15. He got the job_____ he had no qualification.
16. _____the severe weather conditions all the

cars completed the course.

17. _____it was wet he took a taxi.

18. She was angry, ____she didn't know English.

19. The days were short, _____it was now December.

20. _____we lived in town we often went to theatre.

21. _____I left the house I remembered the key.

22. _____ the sun rose the fog disappeared.

23. _____ he sat, he thought about the coming interview.

24. ____ a student he had known great poverty = _____ he was a student, he had known great poverty.

25. _____ a student he gets in for half price = _____ he is a student he get in for half price.

26. When he comes he will meet me
If he comes he will meet me. (Difference)

27. You must go tomorrow whether you are ready or not.
(Reconstruct the sentence using 'if …or').

28. Unless you start at once you will be late.
(Reconstruct the sentence using 'if…not').

29. Don't call me if you need help.
Don't call me unless you need help. (Difference)

30. My father pays my fee. _____ that I wouldn't be here.

31. The car broke down. _____that we would have been in time.

32. Her father pays her fees; _____ she wouldn't be here.

33. We must be early _____we won't get a seat.

34. You can camp here _____leave no mess.

35. I will come tomorrow in case he wants me.
I will come tomorrow if he wants me. (Difference)

36. Two _____two make four.

37. Be just _____ fear not.

38. _____ you wish it, it shall be done.

39. I do not care _____ you go or not.

40. They are ugly and expensive ;_____ people buy them.

J.. Correct the following sentences:

01. I shall not come except you need me.

02. Without you apologize I shall punish you.

03. He behaves like his father does.

04. This is as good if not better than that.

05. As my brother, Mohan aced the test.

06. Despite several _____the mission succeeded in its attempt to resolve the conflict.
(a) attempts (b) setbacks
(c) meetings (d) delegations

07. Out of the following four sentences, select the most suitable sentence with respect to grammar and usage:
    (a) Since the report lacked needed information, it was of no use to them.
    (b) The report was useless to them because there were no needed information in it.
    (c) Since the report did not contain the needed information, it was not real useful to them.
    (d) Since the report lacked needed information, it would not had been useful to them.

K. Which is the preferable form in each sentence below?

01. There were fewer/less spectators than expected.
02. The results of this complicated lawsuit remain/ remains to be seen.
03. The city of Tokyo, which/that was virtually burnt to the ground during the war, now flourishes again.
04. I don't suppose that either of them care/cares on way or another.
05. That is one of those setbacks that really is/are unavoidable.
06. The chairman, together with his two young daughters, have/has accepted our invitation.
07. The cabinet has/have all been sworn to secrecy.
08. All those/Everyone present should pay their subscriptions on the way out.
09. Every man, woman, and child were/was rescued.
10. Neither fire nor flood is/are ever likely to deter him.
11. They had a dreadful row, and between you and me/I, his wife has now walked out on him.
12. The audience gave my wife and I/me a standing ovation.
13. Peter challenged the directors, who/whom he regarded as incompetent to run the company.
14. Please would you allow Tom and I/me to escort you home.
15. Who/Whom do you think is going to win?
16. Who/Whom do you consider most likely to win?
17. They pleaded with whomever/whoever was within hailing distance.
18. I hope you don't mind my/me dropping in like this.
19. It's unfair to expect us/we public figures to know all the answers.

20. Isn't that the same man as/that she was dancing with last night?
21. Ruth Ellis was the last woman hanged/hung in Britain.
22. Workmen lay/laid the tarpaulin down on the grass.
23. She shrunk/shrank back in horror.
24. Nobody dare/dares stand up to her.
25. I shall/will find an answer, if it's the last thing I do.
26. I would/should go and pick a fight with a karate expert !
27. If I were/was younger, I'd be happy to take the risk.
28. They asked if I was/were prepared to reconsider.
29. He will likely/probably call again on Thursday.
30. The water in the basin has frozen solidly/solid during the night.
31. It's one of the most unusual/unique game parks in Africa.
32. You can phone direct / directly to Moscow.
33. Regrettably/Regretfully, your application has been refused.

2 Pairs That Snare

Exercise - 1

A. Construct sentences containing the following confused words

01. accept
except

02. accede
exceed

03. access
excess

04. adopt
adapt
adept

05. advice
advise

06. affect
effect

07. altar
alter

08. heal
heel

09. air
heir

10. bare
bear

11. born
borne

12. blew
blue

13. brake
break

14. canvas
canvass

15. check
cheque

16. cost
cast

17. cattle
kettle

18. cite
site
sight

19. deference
difference

20. sank
drowned

21. discovered
invented

22. denied
refused

23. eminent
imminent
immanent

24. eligible
illegible

25. fair
fare

26. flour
floor

27. freedom
liberty

28. former
farmer

29. honorary
honourable

30. owner
honour

31. idle
idol
ideal

32. palate
plate
pellet

33. latter
later

34. lesson
lessen

35. lose
loose

36. metal
mettle

37. piece
peace

38. pray
prey

39. precedent
president

40. principal
principle

41. practice
practise

42. knotty
naughty

43. precede
proceed

44. raised
razed

45. refuse
refuge
46. personal
personnel
47. rain
rein
reign
48. stationary
stationery
49. dairy
diary
50. jealous
zealous
51. strait
straight
52. vain
vein
53. vacation
vocation
avocation
54. waist
waste
55. sore
sour
56. union
unity
57. terrible
terrific
58. conscious
conscientious
59. childish
child-like
60. soul
sole
61. plain
plane
62. artisan
artist
artiste
63. censor
censer
censure
sensor
64. cease
seize
65. coarse
course
66. rights
rites
67. career
carrier
68. bale
bail
69. bridal
bridle
70. prescribed
proscribed
71. session
cession
72. persecuted
prosecuted
73. accident
incident
74. assent
ascent
75. route
root
76. bring
fetch.
77. accurate
precise
78. adverse
averse
79. aisle
isle
80. assure
ensure
insure
81. autobiography
biography
82. allude
elude
83. alumnus
alumni
84. appose
oppose
85. away
a way
86. axel
Axle
87. affluence
effluence
88. alleged
allegedly
89. alternate
alternative
90. amongst
among
91. appraise
apprise
92. around
about
93. avenge
Revenge
94. awe
owe
oh
95. allusion
illusion
96. alliterate
illiterate
97. amoral
Immoral
98. arrant
errant

99. ascribe
subscribe
100. auger
augur
101. awhile
a while
102. breach
breech
103. canon
cannon
104. Calvary
cavalry
105. capital
capitol
Capitol
106. carousal
carousel
107. classic
classical
108. coiffeur
coiffure
109. collage
college
110. complementary
complimentary
111. chute
shoot
112. coma
comma
113. compare
contrast
114. corps
corpse
115. credible
credulous
116. crick
creek
117. carat
caret
carrot
karat
118. cease
seize
119. compare to
compare with
120. confident
confidant
confidante
121. connote
denote
122. continual
continuous
123. could of
should of
would of
124. criteria
criterion
125. ceremonial
Ceremonious
126. Champaign
Champagne
127. coliseum
Colosseum
128. collaborate
Corroborate
129. conscience
conscious
consciousness
130. costumer
customer
131. copy write
copyright
132. council
counsel
133. cue
queue
134. currant
current
135. cut and paste
copy and paste
136. defuse
diffuse
137. devote
devout
138. differ
vary
139. dike
dyke
140. disburse
disperse
141. degrade
denigrate
downgrade
142. desert
dessert
143. dew
do
duo
due
144. dissemble
disassemble
145. download
upload
146. dateline
deadline
147. decent
descent
dissent
148. depravation
deprivation
149. deviant
deviate
150. disinterested
uninterested

151. doubtlessly
doubtless
152. dove
dived
153. deformation
defamation
154. demure
demur
155. depreciate
deprecate
156. desirable
desirous
157. device
devise
158. dominate
dominant
159. duly
dully
160. dredge
drudge
trudge
161. dyeing
dying
162. drier
dryer
163. dibble
Drivel
164. eek
eke
165. enquire
inquire
166. entomology
etymology
167. exceptional
exceptionable
168. empathy
sympathy
169. English
British
170. envelop
envelope
171. error
err
172. exalt
exult
173. exited
excited
174. elicit
illicit
175. emergent
emergency
176. envious
jealous
177. ethics
morals
morale
178. exasperate
exacerbate
179. exorcise
exercise
180. explicitly
implicitly
181. economic
economical
182. elegy
eulogy
183. emigrate
immigrate
184. emulate
imitate
185. endemic
epidemic
186. enormity
enormousness
187. epigram
epigraph
epitaph
epithet
188. equivocate
equal
189. espouse
expound
expand
190. extend
extent
191. extended
extensive
192. farther
further
193. faze
phase
194. flair
flare
195. feelings for
feelings about
196. floe
flow
197. for
fore
198. for sale
on sale
197. forceful
forcible
forced
198. foul
fowl
199. fearful
fearsome
200. faint
feint
201. flake
flack
202. floppy disk
hard disk
203. foot
feet

204. forego
forgo
205. formally
formerly
206. faithful
fateful
fatal
207. fiancé
fiancée
208. fiscal
physical
209. flaunt
flout
210. flounder
founder
211. footnotes
endnotes
212. forward
forwards
213. female
women
214. flesh out
flush out
215. forbidding
foreboding
216. fortuitous
fortunate
217. full proof
fool proof
218. gaff
gaffe
219. garnish
garner
220. gig
jig
221. gamut
gauntlet
222. gauge
gouge
223. gild
guild
224. gander
dander
225. gibe
jibe
jive
226. goal
geol.
227. gray
grey
228. grisly
grizzly
229. gull
gall
230. good
well
231. gut-rending
heart-wrenching
232. good-by
good-bye
233. gratis
gratuitous
234. grill
grille
235. hearing
impaired
236. hole
whole
237. handicap
disability
238. hark
hearken
239. heading
bound
240. historic
historical
241. hoard
horde
242. humus
hummus
243. hail
hale
244. hangar
hanger
245. heal
heel
246. hippie
hippy
247. hock
hawk
248. hundreds
century
249. hanged
hung
250. hear
here
251. humanism
humanist
252. hysterical
hilarious
253. if
whether
254. if I was
if I were
255. imply
infer
256. in spite off
despite
257. incidences
incidents
instances
258. instances
instants
259. internet
intranet

260. it's
its
261. impassible
impassable
262. incredulous
incredible
263. invite
invitation
264. insight
incite
265. impertinent
irrelevant
266. infamous
notorious
267. install
instill
268. intense
intensive
269. interment
internment
270. intramural
extramural
271. itch
scratch
272. jam
jamb
273. lama
llama
274. languish
luxuriate
275. lay
lie
laid
276. lead
led
277. lighted
lit
278. likeliness
likeness
279. late
former
280. least
lest
281. lintel
lentil
282. lightening
lightning
283. leave
let
284. lustful
lusty
285. less
fewer
286. lets
Let's
287. loser
looser
288. luxuriant
luxurious
289. leach
leech
290. legend
myth
291. liable
libel
292. loath
loathe
293. a lot of
lots of
plenty
294. marital
martial
295. meantime
meanwhile
296. minuet
minute
297. mislead
misled
298. minor
miner
299. molten
melted
300. moral
morale
301. mantle
mantel
302. medal
meddle
metal
mettle
303. material
materiel
304. mean
median
medium
median
305. meteor
meteorite
meteoroid
306. militate
mitigate
307. motion
move
308. mucus
mucous
309. nicety
niceness
310. nauseated
nauseous
311. naval
navel
312. oppress
repress
313. oral
verbal

314. oversee
overlook
315. outcast
outcaste
316. overtake
take over
317. ones
one's
318. onto
on to
319. ordinance
ordnance
320. pair
pare
pear
321. paramount
tantamount
322. peak
peek
pique
323. populace
populous
323. practicable
practical
324. precede
proceed
325. palate
palette
pallet
356. partake
participate
357. pawn off
palm off
358. peal out
peel out
359. perspective
prospective
360. picaresque
picturesque
361. poisonous
venomous
362. pole
poll
363. pore
pour
364. premier
premiere
365. passed
past
366. peasant
pheasant
367. perpetuate
perpetrate
368. persecute
prosecute
369. phantom
fathom
370. plus
add
371. precipitate
precipitous
372. premise
premises
373. parameters
perimeters
374. patients
patience
375. pedal
peddle
376. perverse
perverted
377. phenomena
phenomenon
378. plain
plane
379. pleaded
pleated
380. predominant
predominate
381. prejudice
prejudiced
382. prostate
prostrate
383. protagonist
proponent
384. purposely
purposefully
385. prodigy
progeny
protégé
386. program
programmed
387. proved
proven
388. question
ask
389. quiet
quite
390. raise
raze
391. rationale
rationalization
392. refrain
restrain
393. regime
regimen
regiment
394. reluctant
reticent
395. retch
wretch
396. rampart
rampant

397. ravaging
ravishing
ravenous

398. rebelling
revolting

399. regretfully
regrettably

400. reticent
hesitant

401. rebut
refute
reject

402. retrospective
retroactive

403. rack
wrack

404. rational
rationale

405. reactionary
reactive

406. real
really

407. recent
resent

408. repel
repulse

409. regard
regards

410. resister
resistor

411. revert
Reply

412. rye
wry

413. ridged
rigid

414. risky
risqué

415. role
roll

416. revolve
rotate

417. riffle
rifle

418. ringer
wringer

419. root
rout
route

420. revue
review

421. right
rite
write

422. rob
steal

423. rouge
rogue

424. sacred
scared

425. sail
sale
sell

426. say
tell

427. set
sit

428. sensual
sensuous

429. shear
sheer

430. sore
soar

431. sole
soul

432. social
societal

433. sarcastic
ironic

434. seasonable
seasonal
unseasonable

435. sojourn
journey

436. speak
talk

435. squash
quash

436. stationary
stationery

437. straight
strait

438. suit
suite

439. specially
especially

440. stand
stance

441. straightened
straitened

442. submittal
submission

443. sprain
strain

444. specie
species

445. striped
stripped

446. summary
summery

447. steak
stake

448. suspect
suspicious
suspicious

449. taken back
taken aback

450. taunt
taut
tout

451. taught
taut

452. torturous
tortuous

453. transparent
translucent
opaque

454. troop
troupe

455. tussled
tousled

456. trustee
trusty

457. use
usage

458. vain
vane
vein

459. vary
very

460. viola
voila

461. veracious
voracious

462. vapid
vacuous

463. wail
whale

464. waver
waiver

465. warrantee
guarantee

466. weather
whether

467. wander
wonder

468. wary
weary
leery way

469. wrapped
rapt

470. wit
whit

471. wreath
wreathe
wreaths
wreathes

472. weak
week

473. wench
winch

474. whacky
wacky

475. wrangle
Wangle

476. yea
yeah

A. In the sentences below, choose the words in parentheses that are correct or preferred usage.

01. What's that (blond , blonde) hair doing on your coat ?

02. His warning to drive carefully had no (affect , effect) at all.

03. I hoped the prescribed (anecdote , antidote) would (affect , effect) a cure.

04. Can we (adapt, adopt) this filing system to fit our files ?

05. Now then, (all together, altogether), let's sing.

06. If I had the (capital , capitol), I'd go into business for myself.

07. There are no tickets available for two on the (aisle , isle).

08. We hope to (accede , exceed) last year's sales.

09. The Senate's duty is to (advice , advise) and consent.

10. Do you have (access , excess) to a good Library ?

11. It's (all ready, already) time to leave.

12. He has (allusions, illusions) of becoming famous.

13. I would (accept , except) the job (accept , except) for the late hours.

14. What is your (advice , advise) ?

15. It's (all together, altogether) impossible !

16. The painting shows an (angel , angle) (beside , besides) the right hand of God.

17. Paris is the (capital, capitol) of France, and also its foremost– or (capital, capitol) –city.

18. According to the old joke, the cat put a piece of cheese in his mouth and waited by the mouse hole with (baited , bated) (breathe, breath).

19. Don't (accept, except) the package. Send it back.

20. The left rear tire blew out, and he (braked, breaked) the car to a stop.

B. In the sentences below, choose the words in parentheses that are correct usage.

01. What you don't eat goes to (waist, waste), but what you do eat goes to your (waist, waste) !

02. This country was founded on the (principal, principle) of individual freedom for all.

03. The secretary (proceeded, preceded) to take the minutes of the meeting.

04. How did your fiancé (propose, purpose) to you?

05. (You're, Your) late for (you're, your) appointment.

06. Have you read Tolstoy's novel War and (peace, piece) ?

07. We sailed through the (Straight, Strait) of Gibraltar.

08. The sun will (rise, raise) at 5:45 tomorrow morning.

09.Please don't make (personal, personnel) phone calls during office hours.

10. (Who's, Whose) going to pay for all this ?

11. He gave her a box of (stationary, stationery) for Christmas.

12. Give those (to, too, two) books (to, too, two) me (to, too, two).

13. It's already half (passed, past) eight.

14. We won even though the first three runs were (their's, theirs).

15. Name the three (principal, principle) cities in Canada.

16. I was hired by the (personal, personnel) manager.

17. We ate dinner and (than, then) saw a movie.

18. We will have the picnic (whether, weather) the (whether, weather) is good or bad.

19. Please be (quiet, quit, quite).

20. Put (their, there, they're) books over (their, there, they're).

C. In each of the sentences below, choose the word in parentheses that is correct or preferred usage.

01. The weather forecast says it is (apt, likely, liable) to rain today.

02. Her mother said that she (can, may) go.

03. She is an (alumnus, alumni, alumna, alumnae) of the local college.

04. Did you (compare, contrast) the price of meat at the two stores ?

05. This salad is good but it needs (a, an) onion.

06. The word red has an unpleasant (connotation, denotation) for many people.

07. (Because of, Due to) the bad weather, we arrived late.

08. One could say that all cats are (egoists, egotists)

09. Milk that is kept in the sun is (apt, likely, liable) to turn sour.

10. Your story of catching a thirty-pound trout is (incredible, incredulous).

11. Let's keep this a secret (between, among) the three of us.

12. The whistle blew on long (continual, continuous) blast.

13. Who has the (fewest, less) chores to do ?

14. The audience yawned and seemed (disinterested, uninterested) in the speech.

15. It looks (as if, like) it's going to rain.

16. Can sin and (immorality, immortality) be forgiven?

17. My small son is (anxiously, eagerly) looking forward to Christmas.

18. I don't fully understand the problem; please be more (explicit, implicit).

19. Do you and your wife belong to the (alumnus, alumni, alumna, alumnae) association ?

20. He has a (contemptible, contemptuous) attitude toward sloppy work.

21. We expect a large (amount, number) of people at the dance.

22. (Can, May) you really do a hundred push-ups?

23. This painting is beautiful, (as, like) a painting should be.

24. This painting looks (as, like) a photograph.

25. My pocketbook tells me we (can, may) have steak for dinner if we want to.

D. In each of these sentences choose the word in Parentheses that is correct or preferred usage.

01. (Sit, Set)the teapot on the table before you (sit, set) down.

02. The Grand Canyon is of (incomparable, uncomparable) beauty.

03. My (ophthalmologist, optometrist) will soon be operating on the cataract in my left eye.

04. Golf is the (vocation, avocation) of a professional golfer.

05. (Shall, Will) it rain today?

06. A good judge should be somewhat (incredible, incredulous).

07. I taught the dog to (lay, lie) down and roll over. (2013)

08. I didn't mean to (infer, imply) that you're not a good worker.

09. I felt (badly, bad) when she thought I'd insulted her.

10. I don't know why you don't (leave, let) Diane go downtown by herself at her age.

11. He didn't put it in writing, but I had his (oral, verbal) approval.

12. Well, it's better to be (disorganized, unorganized) than not organized at all !

13. How did we get (in, into) this argument?

14. It's impossible to trip over a (stalactite, stalagmite)

15. The yard has a (luxuriant, luxurious) growth of weeds.

16. Your work for the committee has been most (credible, creditable, credulous).

17. This is the most (historic, historical) building in the town.

18. Cheating on a test is (contemptible, contemptuous).

19. I can't stand your (continual, continuous) interruptions.

20. Did he say (if, whether) he liked the plan or not?

21. She could not _____ the thought of _____the election to her bitter rival.
(a) bear, loosing (b) bare, loosing
(c) bear, losing (d) bare, losing

22. Which of the following options is the closest in meaning to the phrase underlined in the sentence below?
It is fascinating to see life forms cope with varied environmental conditions:
(a) adopt to (b) adapt to
(c) adept in (d) accept with

23. Choose the statement where underlined word is used correctly.
(a) The minister insured the victims that everything would be all right.
(b) He ensured that the company will not have to bear any loss
(c) The actor got himself ensured against any accident
(d) The teacher insured students of good results

24. Choose the most appropriate word from the options given below to complete the following sentence
The official answered _____ that the complaints of the citizen would be looked into
(a) respectably (b) respectfully
(c) reputably (d) respectively

25. Which of the following options is the closest in meaning to the sentence below?
She enjoyed herself immensely at the party.
(a) She had a terrible time at the party
(b) She had a horrible time at the party
(c) She had a terrific time at the party
(d) She had a terrifying time at the party

26. Choose the statement where underlined word is used correctly.
(a) The industrialist had a personnel jet.
(b) I write my experience in my personnel diary.
(c) All personnel are being given the day off.
(d) Being religious is a personnel aspect.

27. A generic term that includes various items of clothing such as a skirt, a pair of trousers and a shirt is
(a) fabric (b) textile
(c) fibre (d) apparel

28. Choose the most appropriate word from the options given below to complete the following sentence.
The principal presented the chief guest with a _____, as token of appreciation.
(a) momento (b)memento
(c) momentum (d) moment

E. Does It Make Any Difference to You?
Answer the questions that appear in italics.

01. (a) A large glass of brandy at this time may *affect* his recovery.
(b) A large glass of brandy at this time may *effect* his recovery
which did the doctor order?

02. (a) *Lie* down, Rocky!
(b) *Lay* down Rocky!
Which should you say to a dog?

03. (a) I *lied* in the hammock all afternoon.
(b) I *lay* in the hammock all afternoon.
Which was more restful?

04. (a) he *adapted* the plan.
(b) He *adopted* the plan.
Which required more ingenuity?

05. (a) One twin *brought* Toni home.
(b) One twin *took* Toni home.
Which twin has the Toni?

06. (a) Mohan *flouted* his father's authority.
(b) Mohan *flaunted* his father's authority.
In which case was Mohan trading on his father's reputation?

07. (a) The judge was *disinterested.*
(b) The judge was *uninterested.*
In which case did the lawyers apparently put on a dull show?

08. (a) On the opening night a gun refused to fire and a premature curtain cut off a *climati* speech.
(b) On the opening night a gun refused to fire and a premature curtain cut off a *climatic* speech.
In which sentence did the first-nighters miss a speech about the weather?

09. (a) The townspeople *lay* down on the highway in an attempt to slow up the advancing enemy tanks.
(b) The townspeople *laid* down on the highway in an attempt to slow up the advancing enemy tanks.
Which townspeople were more effective in their attempts?

10. (a) *Besides* Mohan we saw Ravi and Sohan.
(b) *Beside* Mohan we saw Ravi and Sohan.
Which was an unlikely seating arrangement?

F. Find out the right word

01. But there is already considerable evidence that animals do talk (inter-specie, inter-species) languages that the sufficient for their purposes.

02. This magazine did not mean to (imply, infer) that Metro Politan makes a profit on its policy holders.

03. [The star] returned to finish the performance to a sympathetic, (fulsome, enthusiastic) reception.

04. It is said that the original script made the American a foolish, (venial, venal) fellow, interested only in looting and black-marketing.

05. The handicap of geography alone has (militated, mitigated) against adequate solutions for the problems of poverty, ignorance and disease.

06. He (deprecated, depreciated) the importance of his work at Scribner's but in the literary world he was held to be the dean of editors and the greatest of his generation.

07. (Beside, Besides) the three police officers whom he accused of negligence, Peter picked up several figures of some prominence.

08. In the main, he regards the press and radio as primarily (complementary, complimentary) rather than competitive.

09. I never realized the (enormity, enormousness) and rich variety of this land of almost 200 millions of people.

10. Thirty-three percent of the respondents (unequivocably, unequivocally) said "Yes."

11. Mr. Peter sang the title role impressively, while the secondary singers and the chorus were also (unexceptional, unexpectionable).

12. The tourist group met the United States Ambassador early in their journey. His only advice to them was not to (flaunt, flout) their wealth.

13. The Experimental Theater's third production of the season was somewhat less (fortuitous, fortunate) than its predecessors.

14. In this store you can buy pickled walnuts, chocolate covered grasshoppers, rattlesnake meat, rose-petal preserves and other (exotic, esoteric) delicacies.

15. Mrs. Eugene O'Neill's brief part in a long story is incomplete and disorganized, humorless and largely (disinterested uninterested) in the theater, which was the center of her husband's life.

16. Perhaps the new Lincoln Theater group, Phoenix, and Stratford can be induced to (participate in, partake of) such an arrangement.

17. He is capable of great patience, as illustrated by his recent feat of sitting in silence for two hours when asked a question by Admiral Joy, without any apparent (discomfiture, discomfort)

18. Within three weeks of their meeting he had proposed to her; it was very (precipitous, precipitate)

19. Once more they have shown themselves prepared to defy justice and reason, ready to (flaunt, flout) an arrangement which many had thought unduly favorable to them.

20. Obviously satisfied, he (lay, laid) down his welding torch.

Vocabulary

G. Contextual in meaning

01. any benefits *accruing*
(a) belonging jointly (b) accumulating
(c) deductible (d) accomplished

02. an *admonitory* gesture keeping them back
(a) violent (b) stern
(c) warning (d) conciliatory

03. to *allay* suspicions
(a) hold off (b) set at rest
(c) confirm (d) destroy

04. blizzards of ticker tape and *adulation*
(a) wild shouting (b) public celebration
(c) flattering praise (d) speech making

05. the immigrants being easily *assimilable*
(a) likable (b) understood
(c) absorbed (d) disposed of

06. after an hour of *bootless* attempts
(a) barefoot (b) unavailing
(c) unceasing (d) frustrating

07. *burnishing* the statuette with affectionate hands
(a) polishing (b) singeing
(c) cleaning (d) brushing

08. his long *cadaverous* face
(a) wrinkled (b) haggard
(c) sensitive (d) somber

09. *cajoling* him away from the sand pile
(a) coercing (b) rudely brushing
(c) politely asking (d) coaxing

10. the *canons* of respectable behavior
(a) laws (b) details
(c) essentials (d) defiance

11. as *capricious* judgement or fancy deemed best
(a) thoughtless (b) whimsical
(c) light-hearted (d) soundly motivated

12. *chaotically* tossed
(a) with complete confusion
(b) with uncontrollable violence
(c) without definite plan
(d) with malice

13. characteristically *chimerical* schemes
(a) tentative (b) scientific
(c) visionary (d) miraculous

14. an intolerable and *consummate* fool.
(a) complete (b) scheming
(c) over bearing (d) grasping

15. listening with *corrugated* brows
(a) anxious (b) narrow
(c) lifted (d) furrowed

16. a *craven* abandoning his post
(a) sentinel (b) base villain
(c) coward (d) supernumerary

17. judged by artificial *criteria*
(a) distinctions (b) data
(c) standards of judgement (d) measures

18. *dexterously* parrying the thrust
(a) rightly (b) adroitly
(c) viciously (d) revengefully

19. speaking softly, almost *diffidently*
(a) carelessly (b) indifferently
(c) shyly (d) apologetically

20. a huge book, *diffuse* and formless
(a) unusual (b) rambling
(c) argumentative (d) incisive

21. intrigue, corruption and *dissimulation*
(a) ridicule (b) vileness
(c) treachery (d) deception

22. a complete *dossier* of his actives
(a) analysis (b) repudiation
(c) failure (d) documented file

23. his weak, *emaciated* body
(a) badly scratched (b) paralyzed
(c) skinny (d) partly healed

24. sending *emissaries* to Washington
(a) agents (b) missionaries
(c) protests (d) delegations

25. *enthralling* and holding him captive
(a) fascinating (b) seizing
(c) exciting (d) encompassing

26. a *fastidiously* neat woman
(a) questionably (b) hungrily
(c) supposedly (d) over carefully

27. stressing the *fiscal* issues of sound economy
(a) mechanical (b) financial
(c) legal (d) yearly

28. the chill of such *forebodings*
(a) uncertainties (b) threats
(c) apprehensions (d) apathy

29. great legal and *forensic* skill
(a) prophecy (b) public debate
(c) outdoors (d) mechanics

30. laughing at our incredible *gullibility*
(a) stupidity (b) credulity
(c) objective (d) cupidity

31. the *hallowed* halls of old Carnegie
(a) empty (b) welcoming
(c) consecrated (d) undecorated

32. hoping for world *hegemony*
(a) regimen (b) vastness
(c) dominance (d) popularity

33. accepting their *homage* very modestly
(a) hospitality (b) respect
(c) ovation (d) flattery

34. a *homogeneity* of outlook
(a) diversity (b) unspoiled freshness
(c) similarity (d) stubbornness

35. safe in his *impregnable* fortress
(a) impressive (b) unmolested
(c) lofty (d) unassailable

36. his face, *inarticulate*, dumb
(a) inexpressive (b) disjointed
(c) uncultured (d) solemn

37. the *infallibly* graceful cats
(a) sure-footedly (b) unbelievably
(c) solidly (d) unfailingly

38. *inferring* much from the look on her face
(a) concluding (b) assuming
(c) not understanding (d) interrogating

39. *intangible* impurities of the water
(a) inconsequential (b) incredible
(c) imperceptible (d) deluding

40. propaganda *inundating* the people
(a) misleading (b) deluging
(c) influencing (d) not reaching

41. *inviolable* rights of free people
(a) sacred (b) inherited
(c) intangible (d) permanent

42. ruining his prospects *irretrievably*
(a) temporarily (b) unnecessarily
(c) irresponsibly (d) irrevocably

43. "Reckon," he replied *laconically*.
(a) tersely (b) insultingly
(c) mysteriously (d) incredibly

44. driving along the North Sea *littoral*
(a) peninsula (b) coastal region
(c) highway (d) surface

45. a mechanical and meretricious melodrama
(a) well-planned (b) tawdry
(c) worthy (d) stupid

46. a *morass* of mathematical symbols
(a) abundance (b) quagmire
(c) conglomeration (d) arrangement

47. falling in *oscillating* circles
(a) swinging (b) dizzying
(c) tangential (d) descending

48. ashamed of his brother's *parsimony*
(a) stinginess (b) piety
(c) wickedness (d) strangeness

49. *percolates* down to the ordinary man
(a) bubbles (b) filters
(c) reflects (d) ascends

50. *poignant* memories of a sad youth
(a) keenly distressing (b) nostalgic
(c) sensitive (d) almost forgotten

51. the weakest *poltroon* alive
(a) sentimentalist (b) uniformed soldier
(c) dastard (d) performer

52. the *polyglot* tumult of New York's East Side
(a) foreign (b) overwhelming
(c) many-languaged (d) multitudinous

53. *precluding* any other conclusion
(a) foretelling (b) disregarding
(c) prefacing (d) preventing

54. usually a *precursor* of heavy snows
(a) prevention (b) condemnation
(c) forerunner (d) promise

55. *profligate* country politicians
(a) recklessly wasteful (b) hypocritical
(c) falsely promising (d) patriotic

56. the *proliferation* of atomic-weapon stockpiles through out the world
(a) gradual reduction (b) explosion
(c) rapid growth (d) favorable

57. sneering at such *prosaic* statements
(a) unaesthetic (b) commonplace
(c) favorable (d) feeble

58. within the *purview* of the committee
(a) sight (b) authority
(c) approval (d) supervision

59. a woman's voice droning *querulously*
(a) insistently (b) complainingly
(c) questioningly (d) quietly

60. the *recondite* pursuits of the far-out branch of modern theater.
(a) questionable (b) repetitious
(c) abstruse (d) calculated

61. the grass bending *resiliently* under one's feet
(a) forever (b) backwards
(c) elastically (d) unchangingly

62. denouncing her in *scurrilous* terms
(a) contemptuous (b) vague
(c) sly (d) abusive

63. the *secular* interests of the common man
(a) spiritual (b) worldly
(c) selfish (d) secret

64. the strident sound *breaking* the silence
(a) amplified (b) long-drawn-out
(c) shrill (d) unaesthetic

65. advertisers experimenting with *subliminal* appeals
(a) under-the-skin (b) exalted
(c) underhanded (d) unconscious

66. open to suspicion of *subornation*
(a) treason (b) bribery
(c) underhandedness (d) forgery

67. his face *suffused* with joy
(a) transfixed (b) atremble
(c) over-spread (d) delirious

68. *surreptitiously* pocketing the fragments of food
(a) shamelessly (b) speedily
(c) stealthily (d) nervously

69. under rigid, restricted *surveillance*
(a) imprisonment (b) legal search
(c) appraisal (d) close watch

70. *taciturn,* icy, aloof
(a) silent (b) nervous
(c) indifferent (d) touchy

71. a misunderstanding of basic *terminology* of diplomacy
(a) agreement (b) vocabulary
(c) objective (d) finality

72. *undulating* hills
(a) overwhelming (b) wavelike
(c) unimpressive (d) sentinel like

73. experiencing it *vicariously*
(a) with enthusiasm (b) religiously
(c) intimately (d) by proxy

74. dangers and *vicissitudes* of life
(a) changing circumstances
(b) unavoidable evils
(c) substitute joys
(d) unexpected thrills

75. a half-consumed *wizened*-looking candle
(a) shriveled (b) waxen
(c) bedraggled (d) bright

76. Which of the following options is the closest in meaning to the word below:
Circuitous
(a) cyclic (b) indirect
(c) confusing (d) crooked

77. Choose the word from the options given below that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the given word.
Frequency
(a) periodicity (b) rarity
(c) gradualness (d) persistency

78. Choose the word from the options given below that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the given word.
Amalgamate
(a) merge (b) split
(c) collect (d) separate

79. Which of the following options is the closest in meaning to the word below:
Inexplicable
(a) incomprehensible (b) indelible
(c) inextricable (d) infallible

80. Which one of the following options is the closest in meaning to the word given below?
Latitude
(a) Eligibility (b) Freedom
(c) Coercion (d) Meticulousness

81. Which one of the following options is the closest in meaning to the word given below?
Mitigate
(a) Diminish (b) Divulge
(c) Dedicate (d) Denote

82. Which one of the following options is the closest in meaning to the word given below?
Nadir
(a) Highest (b) Lowest
(c) Medium (d) Integration

83. They were requested not to quarrel with others.
Which one of the following options is the closest in meaning to the word quarrel?
(a) make out (b) call out
(c) dig out (d) fall out

84. Which of the following options is closest in meaning to the word underlined in the sentence below?
In a democracy, everybody has the freedom to <u>disagree</u> with the government.
(a) dissent (b) descent
(c) decent (d) decadent

85. After the discussion, Tom said to me, 'Please revert!'. He expects me to _____.
(a) retract (b) get back to him
(c) move in reverse (d) retreat

86. While receiving the award, the scientist said, "I feel vindicated". Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word 'vindicated'?
(a) punished (b) substantiated
(c) appreciated (d) chastened

87. In a press meet on the recent scam, the minister said, "The buck stops here". What did the minister convey by the statement?
(a) He wants all the money
(b) He will return the money
(c) He will assume final responsibility
(d) He will resist all enquiries

88. Choose the most appropriate phrase from the options given below to complete the following sentence.
India is a post-colonial country because
(a) It was a former British colony
(b) Indian Information Technology professionals have colonized the world
(c) India does not follow any colonial practices
(d) India has helped other countries gain freedom

89. Which of the following options is the closest in meaning to the sentence below ?
" As a woman, I have no country"
(a) Women have no country.
(b) Women are not citizens of any country.
(c) Women's solidarity knows no national boundaries.
(d) Women of all countries have equal legal rights.

90. Which of the following options is the closest in meaning to the word given below: Primeval
(a) modern (b) Historic
(c) Primitive (d) Antique

91. A student is required to demonstrate a high level of comprehension of the subject, especially in the social sciences.
The word closest in meaning to comprehension is
(a) understanding (b) meaning
(c) concentration (d) stability

92. Which word is not a synonym for the word vernacular?
(a) regional (b) indigenous
(c) indigent (d) colloquial

93. The word similar in meaning to 'dreary
(a) cheerful (b) dreamy
(c) hard (d) dismal

94. Which one of the following combinations is incorrect?
(a) Acquiescence – Submission
(b) Wheedle – Roundabout
(c) Flippancy – Lightness
(d) Profligate – Extravagant

95. Select the alternative meaning of the underlined part of the sentence.
The chain snatchers took to their heels when the police party arrived.
(a) took shelter in a thick jungle
(b) open indiscriminate fire
(c) took to flight
(d) unconditionally surrendered

96. A generic term that includes various items of clothing such as a skirt, a pair of trousers and a shirt is
(a) fabric (c) textile
(b) fibre (d) apparel

97. Choose the appropriate word/phrase, out of the four options given below, to complete the following sentence:
Frogs_____.
(a) Croak (b) Roar
(c) Hiss (d) Patter

98. Choose the word most similar in meaning to the given word: (educe)
(a) Exert (b) Educate
(c) Extract (d) Extend

99. Choose the word most similar in meaning to the given word?
Awkward
(a) Inept (b) Graceful
(c) Suitable (d) Dreadful

100. Choose the appropriate word/phrase, out of the four options given below, to complete the following sentence:
Apparent lifelessness _____ dormant life.
(a) harbours (b) leads to
(c) supports (d) affects

101. Fill in the blank with the correct idiom/phrase.
That boy from the town was a _____ in the sleepy village.
(a) dog out of herd
(b) sheep from the heap
(c) fish out of water
(d) bird from the flock

102. Choose the most suitable one word substitute for the following expression:
Connotation of a road or way
(a) Pertinacious (b) Viaticum
(c) Clandestine (d) Ravenous

H. Which of the following options is the closest in meaning.

01. abominable
(a) unfortunate (b) loathsome
(c) cheap (d) stormy

02. acclaim
(a) demand (b) applaud
(c) surpass (d) elect

03. bicameral
(a) meeting twice a year
(b) having two legislative branches
(c) having twin lenses
(d) published every two years

04. compliance
(a) flexibility (b) spite
(c) obedience (d) weakness

05. covert
(a) patient (b) secret
(c) ditch (d) greedy

06. covetous
(a) sheltered (b) hidden
(c) grasping (d) thrifty

07. derisive
(a) mocking (b) copied
(c) limited (d) borrowed

08. derogatory
(a) questionable (b) inquisitive
(c) humble (d) depreciating

09. devious
(a) multitudinous (b) guessing
(c) circuitous (d) premature

10. dilatory
(a) expanded (b) casual
(c) slow (d) amateurish

11. echelon
(a) level of command (b) squadron leader
(c) summit (d) battleground

12. epithet
(a) inscription (b) shoulder piece
(c) descriptive (d) honorary award

13. expedient
(a) advantageous (b) free
(c) fatigued (d) rapid

14. expiate
(a) expire (b) sanctify
(c) demolish (d) atone

15. filial pertaining to a
(a) parent (b) son
(c) duty (d) wise man

16. fillip
(a) beverage (b) acrobatic trick
(c) large dose (d) stimulus

17. flippancy
(a) levity (b) dexterity
(c) heaviness (d) clumsiness

18. incisive
(a) penetrating (b) short
(c) compendious (d) assured

19. incongruous
(a) unofficial (b) incompatible
(c) poorly timed (d) uneven

20. insinuate
(a) spy upon (b) suggest slyly
(c) set free (d) cause injury

21. insipid
(a) tasteless (b) animated
(c) interminable (d) unplanned

22. perfunctory
(a) lazy (b) official
(c) mechanical (d) impromptu

23. prevaricate
(a) authenticate (b) delay
(c) lie (d) anticipate

24. proton
(a) tribal leader (b) meat substitute
(c) food element (d) positive particle

25. protrude
(a) sick out (b) insult
(c) act discourteously (d) emigrate

26. reiterate
(a) stutter (b) repeat
(c) rewrite (d) reassess

27. replica
(a) mythical creature (b) answer
(c) copy (d) public building

28. retrospect
(a) brief summary (b) survey of the past
(c) close examination (d) full payment

29. venerable
(a) antique (b) retired
(c) inimitable (d) worthy of respect

30. vernacular
(a) native speech (b) slang
(c) local custom (d) uneducated group

3 Analogy

01. **TEACHER : CERTIFICATION::**
(a) driver : license
(b) officer : handcuffs
(c) librarian : book
(d) mechanic : tool

02. **ATHLETE : TROPHY::**
(a) detective : badge
(b) presenter : award
(c) soldier : medal
(d) bettor : stake

03. **OATH : PROMISE::**
(a) contract : agreement
(b) deed : attorney
(c) title : estate
(d) job : loyalty

04. **DENTURE : TEETH ::**
(a) scarf : head
(b) toupee : hair
(c) fingernail : hand
(d) eyebrow : eye

05. **OSTRICH : BIRD::**
(a) caterpillar : moth
(b) lizard : frog
(c) bud : leaf
(d) tiger : cat

06. **BUTTER : MARGARINE::**
(a) sugar : saccharin
(b) porcelain : tile
(c) photograph : painting
(d) music : tape

07. **REFLECTION : LIGHT::**
(a) emotion : feeling
(b) porcelain : tile
(c) echo : sound
(d) music : tape

08. **FOOD : NOURISH::**
(A) organ : secrete
(B) fluids : circulate
(C) cells : degenerate
(D) antibodies : protect

09. **SHOULDER : ROADWAY::**
(A) margin : page
(B) cord : weaving
(C) socket : bulb
(D) curtain : scenery

10. **BABBLE : TALK::**
(A) chisel : sculpt
(B) harmonize : sing
(C) scribble : write
(D) hint : imply

11. **TOPSOIL : ERODE::**
(A) leather : tan
(B) veneer : varnish
(C) roast : baste
(D) paint : peel

12. **SOLDIER : ARMY::**
(A) gas : vapour
(B) music : harmony
(C) ruler : height
(D) element : compound

13. **PRACTICING : EXPERTISE::**
(A) thinking : logic
(B) writing : clarity
(C) growing : health
(D) exercising : strength

14. **ORCHESTRA : INSTRUMENTAL::**
(A) choir : vocal
(B) pianist : discordant
(C) trio : harmonic
(D) singer : sacred

15. **NURTURE : CHILD::**
(a) cultivate : crop
(b) quench : fire
(c) marvel : infant
(d) secure : possession

16. **TOURNIQUET : BLOOD::**
(a) bridge : river
(b) antiseptic : surgery
(c) dam : water
(d) pressure : air

17. **SURGEON : DEXTERITY::**
(a) engineer : clarity
(b) sailor : navigation
(c) magistrate : precedent
(d) acrobat : agility

18. **FOOLPROOF : FAIL::**
(a) translucent : filter
(b) viscous : smear
(c) volatile : explode
(d) airtight : leak

19. **FOUNDATION : HOUSE::**
(a) mountain : tunnel
(b) ground : sky
(c) net : trapeze
(d) pedestal : statue

20. **COMA : NCONSCIOUSNESS::**
(a) amnesia : effort
(b) delirium : dazedness
(c) paralysis : pain
(d) hallucination : numbness

21. **TROPHY : CONTESTANT::**
(a) baton : runner
(b) pride : parent
(c) book : bibliography
(d) honors : student

22. **SLUR : SPEECH::**
(A) erase : drawing
(B) smudge : writing
(C) confuse : muzzle
(D) crumble : construction

23. **CLOT : DISSOLVED::**
(A) enthusiast : influenced
(B) cartoon : distorted
(C) crowd : dispersed
(D) chain : disengaged

24. **AQUEDUCT : WATER::**
(A) capillary : saliva
(B) artery : blood
(C) esophagus : breath
(D) corridor : aircraft

25. **DETOXIFICATION : POISON::**
(A) surge : current
(B) diet : reduction
(C) refinement : ore
(D) neutralization : acid

26. **BOVINE : CATTLE::**
(A) porcine : pig
(B) canine : cat
(C) feline : dog
(D) vulpine : donkey

27. **PLEASURE : ECSTASY::**
(A) complacence : envy
(B) surprise : astonishment
(C) anxiety : curiosity
(D) pride : vexation

28. **CARPENTER : SAW::**
(A) surgeon : scalpel
(B) sculptor : hammer
(C) miner : axe
(D) Beggar : plate

29. **FOUR-POSTER : BED::**
(A) convertible : automobile
(B) soldier : army
(C) student : school
(D) chlorine : water

30. **FAMOUS : NOTORIOUS ::**
(A) secret : clandestine
(B) rich : affluent
(C) insult : affront
(D) skeptical : sure

31. **UNEMPLOYED : WORKER ::**
(A) fallow : land
(B) unaware : sleeper
(C) wit : jester
(D) renovated : house

32. **GLADIATOR : ARENA::**
(A) dancer : stage
(B) commuter : train
(C) teacher : classroom
(D) lawyer : courtroom

33. Universalism is to particularism just as diffuseness is to_____.
(A). Specificity (B) Neutrality
(C) Generality (D) Adaptation

34. **MEDICINE : HEALTH ::**
(A) science : experiment
(B) wealth : peace
(C) education : knowledge
(D) money : happiness

35. **CHILDREN : PEDIATRICIAN**
(A) Adult : Orthopaedist
(B) Females : Gynaecologist
(C) Kidney : Nephrologist
(D) Skin : Dermatologist

4 Sentence Completion

Directions: *In each of the following questions, you are given one and more blanks. Each question is followed by four choices, only one of which fits the blank(s) appropriately. That correct choice is your answer. In case there is more than one blank, each answer choice has more than one filler which should fit the blanks in their respective order.*

01. There seems to be an air of peace now _____ in our country.
(a) flowing (b) floating
(c) advancing (d) blowing

02. Dowry is no longer permitted by law even in _____ marriages.
(a)natural (b)conventional
(c) love (d) social

03. We were brought up in a village and my grandfather was a simple _____ and quite illiterate.
(a) pheasant (b) peasant
(c) pleasant (d) man

04. Our ____ lived in caves and used crude implements.
(a) ancients (b) ancestors
(c) antipodes (d) predecessors

05. His bad driving almost _____ an accident.
(a) created (b) caused
(c) resulted (d) made

06. Everyone should be _____ of his rights as well as duties.
(a) conscious (b) conspicuous
(c) conscientious (d) consensus

07. Light ____ in a straight line.
(a) moves (b) goes
(c) travels (d) flows

08. Due to _____ rainfall, they had to ____ cut in water supply.
(a) inadequate, impose
(b) sufficient, enforce
(c) heavy, regulate
(d) scanty, lift

09. The Indian economy badly needs to ____ an export-oriented economic structure.
(a) prepare (b) develop
(c) achieve (d) gain

10. The new education policy provides a useful ____ for the planner.
(a) breakup (b) breakthrough
(c) breakaway (d) break-in

11. In autumn trees _____ their leaves.
(a) shed (b) drop
(c) leave (d) cast

12. If we do not take _____ care in our industry, we will have to _____ a grave problem.
(a) adequate, catch (b)normal,experience
(c) proper, face (d) preventive, solve

13. Those who hate sincerity are _____.
(a) misogynists (b) cynics
(c) pessimists (d) misanthropists

14. He was initially ____ at the suggestion but was soon ____ it himself.
(a) frowning, rejecting
(b) thrilled, propagating
(c) shocked, advocating
(d) impressed, negating

15. Many areas of the city were _____ into darkness for several hours.
(a) deep (b) spread
(c) vacant (d) plunged

16. All the officers were present at the occasion with the _____of Mr. Peter.
(a) exclusion (b) exception
(c) absence (d) omission

17. Will you please _____from interfering in my affairs ?
(a) avoid (b) dissent
(c) prohibit (d) desist

18. A circus has to maintain a _____ of elephants.
(a) herd (b) swarm
(c) fleet (d) flock

19. We were certain that the snowstorm was
(a) inherent (b) unavoidable
(c) incoherent (d) imminent

20. He became the Governor of a Province _____.
(a) by and large (b) in the course of time
(c) little by little (d) ad nauseam

21. Because of the heavy rain, the match was ___.
(a) set aside (b) called off
(c) fallen off (d) turned off

22. Manpower is the ____ means of converting other resources to mankind's use and benefit.
(a) inimitable (b) indivisible
(c) indispensable (d) insuperable

23. The news papers can publish news sensational, irresponsible and _____.
(A) inflammable (B) inflammatory
(C) sensible (D) incestuous

24. War must be regarded as _____evil.
(A) necessary (B) unnecessary
(C) hellish (D) monstrous

25. A great literary or artistic work is known as ____.
(A) pot pourri (B) par excellence
(C) bete noire (D) magnum opus

26. The window of our room ____ the rear.
(A) overlooks (B) opens
(C) opposes (D) adjoins

27. Although he never learnt to read, his exceptional memory and enquiring mind eventually made him a very ____man.
(A) benevolent (B) pragmatic
(C) charismatic (D) erudite

28. The journey may be made by sea or ___by road.
(A) alternately (B) conversely
(C) alternatively (D) entirely

29. Everyone of us will have to atone for his or her _____.
(A) good deeds (B) goodness
(C) good self (D) misdeeds

30. The audience ____ at the end of the drama.
(A) applauded (B) appraised
(C) exploded (D) praised

31. My health forbade me from venturing out unless the weather was exceptionally _____.
(A) ingenious (B) congenial
(C) congenital (D) ingenuous

32. He ____ to her request immediately.
(A) accessed (B) acceded
(C) seceded (D) conceded

33. Flamingoes usually reside at a particular ____.
(A) habiliment (B) habitat
(C) dwelling (D) shelter

34. His rather casual remarks on politics _____ his lack of seriousness about the subject.
(A) masked (B) belied
(C) betrayed (D) suppressed

35. Under ethical guidelines recently adopted by the Indian Medical Association, human genes are to be manipulated only to correct diseases for which _____ treatments are unsatisfactory.
(A) similar (B) most
(C) uncommon (D) available

36. It was her view that the country's problems had been _____ by foreign technocrats, so that to invite them to come back would be counter- productive.
(A) identified (B) ascertained
(C) exacerbated (D) analyzed

37. If you are trying to make a strong impression on your audience, you cannot do so by being understated, tentative or _____.
(a) hyperbolic (b) restrained
(c) argumentative (d) indifferent

38. Give the seriousness of the situation that he had to face, his ____ was impressive.
(a) beggary (b) nomenclature
(c) jealousy (d) nonchalance

39. Many ancient cultures attributed disease to supernatural causes. However, modern science has largely helped _____ such notions.
(a) impel (b) dispel
(c) propel (d) repel

40. The value of one U.S dollar is 65 Indian Rupees today, compared to 60 last year. The Indian Rupee has _____.
(a) depressed (b) depreciated
(c) appreciated (d) stabilized

41. He could not understand the judges awarding her the first prize, because he thought that her performance was quite_____.
(a) superb (b) medium
(c) mediocre (d) exhilarating

42. _____ is the key to their happiness; they are satisfied with what they have.
(a) Contentment (b) Ambition
(c) Perseverance (d) Hunger

43. Friendship, no matter how _____ it is, has its limitations.
(a) cordial (b) intimate
(c) secret (d) pleasant

44. Despite several _____the mission succeeded in its attempt to resolve the conflict.
(a) attempts (b) setbacks
(c) meetings (d) delegations

45. Extreme focus on syllabus and studying for tests has become such a dominant concern of Indian students that they close their minds to anything _____ to the requirements of the exam.
(a) related (b) extraneous
(c) outside (d) useful

46. The Tamil version of _____ John Abraham-starrer Madras Cafe _____ cleared by the Censor Board with no cuts last week, but the film's distributors _____ no takers among the exhibitors for a release in Tamil Nadu _____ this Friday
(a) Mr., was, found, on(b) a, was, found, at
(c) the ,was, found, on (d) a, being , find at

5 Critical Reasoning

01. Automation, the trademark of a modern economy, is essential to maximizing a country's economic production while minimizing its costs. Health care executives want to increase revenues while reducing costs. Consequently, they propose significantly greater automation of health care. Yet, this should be rejected. Radical automation of health care would cause patients to lose trust in the system as the health care they would receive would lack the in-person care that studies show patients desire.
Which of the following expresses the main point of the argument?

(a) Health care should not be heavily automated
(b) Patients desire customized in-person care
(c) Trends in the general economy do not apply to the health care industry
(d) Health care executives are becoming too greedy

02. When young students first look at modernist abstract painting their eyes are assailed by a seemingly meaningless mass of squiggles. It is only after a study of the history of art and the forces which led up to abstraction that it is possible to appreciate the intellectual sophistication of modern art. Thus, a high School Study of modern art should always begin with a study of the history of art.
Which of the following is the main point of the passage above?
(a) To understand the history of art, it is necessary to study modern art.
(b) Young students are unable to appreciate fully the complexities of modern art.
(c) An understanding of the history of art is essential to an understanding of modern art.
(d) To understand abstract art, students must first study the history of art.

03. Eating beets significantly lowers the risk of cancer, according to an article in a nutritional magazine. The article refers to a study that found that people who consumed one or more beets per day were half as likely to be diagnosed with the disease as people who did not.
Which of the following, if true, most weakens the argument in the magazine article?
(a) Another study found that people who consumed one tablespoon of flax seed oil per day were more than four times less likely to be diagnosed with cancer as those who did not.
(b) Participants in the study reported consuming no vegetables other than beets.
(c) In another experiment, cancer patients who ate one or more beets per day were no more likely to recover than those who ate no beets.
(d) The participants in the study who ate beets were more likely to exercise regularly than those who did not eat beets.

04. Virtually all health experts agree that second-hand smoke poses a serious health risk. After the publication of yet another research paper explicating the link between exposure to second-hand smoke and a shorter life span, some members of the State House of Representatives proposed a ban on smoking in most public places in an attempt to promote quality of life and length of lifespan.

Which of the following, if true, provides the most support for the actions of the State Representatives?

(a) The amount of damaging chemicals and fumes released into the air by cigarette smoke is far less than the amount released from automobiles, especially from older models.

(b) Banning smoking in most public places will not considerably reduce the percent of the population in the state in question that smokes.

(c) The state whose legislators are proposing the tough smoking legislation has a relatively high percent of its population that smokes.

(d) Another state that enacted a similar law a decade ago saw a statistically significant drop in lung-cancer rates among non-smokers.

05. A computer equipped with signature-recognition software, which restricts access to a computer to those people whose signatures are on file, identifies a person's signature by analyzing not only the form of the signature but also such characteristics as pen pressure and signing speed. Even the most adept forgers cannot duplicate all of the characteristics the program analyzes.

Which of the following can be logically concluded from the passage above?

(a) The time it takes to record and analyze a signature makes the software impractical for everyday use.

(b) Computers equipped with the software will soon be installed in most banks.

(c) Nobody can gain access to a computer equipped with the software solely by virtue of skill at forging signatures.

(d) Signature-recognition software has taken many years to develop and perfect.

06. A drug that is highly effective in treating many types of infection can, at present be obtained only from the bark of the ibora, a tree that is quite rare in the wild. It takes the bark of 5,000 trees to make one kilogram of the drug. It follows, therefore, that continued production of the drug must inevitably lead to the ibora's extinction.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the argument above?

(a) The drug made from ibora bark is dispensed to doctors from a central authority.

(b) The leaves of the ibora are used in a number of medical products.

(c) The ibora can he propagated from cuttings and grown under cultivation.

(d) The ibora generally grows in largely inaccessible places.

07. Many breakfast cereals are fortified with vitamin supplements. Some of these cereals provide 100 percent of the recommended daily requirement of vitamins. Nevertheless, a well-balanced breakfast, including a variety of foods is a better source of those vitamins than are such fortified breakfast cereals alone.

Which of the following, if true, would most strongly support the position above?

(a) In many foods, the natural combination of vitamins with other nutrients makes those vitamins more usable by the body than are vitamins added in vitamin supplements.

(b) People who regularly eat cereals fortified with vitamin supplements sometimes neglect to eat the foods in which the vitamins occur naturally.

(c) Foods often must be fortified with vitamin supplements because naturally occurring vitamins are removed during processing.

(d) Unprocessed cereals are naturally high in several of the vitamins that are usually added to fortified breakfast cereals.

08. When a polygraph test is judged inconclusive, this is no reflection on the examinee. Rather, such a judgment means that the test has failed to show whether the examinee was truthful or untruthful. Nevertheless, employers will sometimes refuse to hire a job applicant because of an inconclusive polygraph test result.
Which of the following conclusions can most properly be drawn from the information above?
(a) Most examinees with inconclusive polygraph test results are in fact untruthful.
(b) Polygraph tests should not be used by employers in the consideration of job applicants.
(c) An inconclusive polygraph test result is sometimes unfairly held against the examinee.
(d) A polygraph test indicating that an examinee is untruthful can sometimes be mistaken.

09. Robot satellites relay important communications and identify weather patterns. Because the satellites can be repaired only in orbit, astronauts are needed to repair them. Without repairs, the satellites would eventually malfunction. Therefore, space flights carrying astronauts must continue.
Which of the following, if true, would most seriously weaken the argument above?
(a) Although satellites are indispensable in the identification of weather patterns, weather forecasters also make some use of computer projections to identify weather patterns.
(b) The government, responding to public pressure, has decided to cut the budget for space flights and put more money into social welfare programs.
(c) Repair of satellites requires heavy equipment, which adds to the amount of fuel needed to lift a spaceship carrying astronauts into orbit.
(d) Technical obsolescence of robot satellites makes repairing them more costly and less practical than sending new improved satellites into orbit.

10. Freud's theories of the workings of the mind, while brilliant for their day, were formulated before most of this century's great advances in neurophysiology and biochemistry. Today, we have a far deeper understanding of the biological components of thought, emotion, and behavior than was dreamed of eighty years ago. It would be foolish to continue parroting Freud's psychological theories as if these advances had never occurred.
It can be inferred from the passage above that the author would be most likely to favor
(a) the abandonment of most of Freud's theories
(b) a greater reliance on biological rather than psychological explanations of behavior
(c) a critical reexamination of Freud's place in the history of psychology
(d) a reexamination of Freud's theories in the light of contemporary biology.

Identifying Inferences in Statements

Circle the letter of those inferences which can be made from the information given in the statement. There may be more than one possible inference.

Example:
The lesser of North American poets are more popular with children than Major poets because they are direct and clear.

(a) Children have difficulty understanding clear.
(b) Minor poets write poetry for children.
(c) There are fewer poets writing for children than writing for adults.
(d) Indirect and hidden meanings are used in the poetry of major poets.

You should circle (a) because it can be inferred that the poetry of major poets is difficult for children because, unlike that of minor poets, it is not direct and clear. You should not circle (b), because it cannot be inferred whether either minor or major poets write for children, or (c) because "lesser" means "minor poets," not "fewer poets." You should write more directly and clearly, the major poets use indirect ways of expressing ideas and hide meanings by use of symbols.

1. Three of the published reports came from official investigations, but the other two came from private individual.
   (a) Private individuals cannot submit reports for publication.
   (b) Only the three official reports were considered for the publication.
   (c) Five reports were published.
   (d) Official investigations were made on private individuals.

12. The Institute of Anthropology plans to computerize archaeological data to help restore the North American Indian villages in Chaco Canyon
   (a) The Chaco Canyon Indian villages were destroyed by European people
   (b) The Institute of Anthropology collects information about Indian villages that are in ruins.
   (c) The North American Indians in Chaco Canyon have computers to help them store data.
   (d) Computers can be helpful to restore archaeological plans.

13. Some scientists believe that the Africans bees which have devastated the Latin American beekeeping industry will become gentler as they interbreed with the previously introduced European varieties.
   (a) European bees will not be advantageous to the Latin American beekeeping industry.
   (b) African bees are ferocious and destructive.
   (c) The Latin American beekeeping industry will become gentle as African bees and European bees interbreed.
   (d) African bees as well as European bees live in Latin America.

14. You've been assigned a project with a deadline. You are allowed to choose your own team. You've selected a couple of people who do not work directly under you as part of the team. Raghu is a sales manager and Sruti is an analyst who do not report to you directly. You get a chance to overhear their conversation.

Raghu: I don't understand why I'm involved in this study. It's got nothing to do with sales.

Sruti: Frankly speaking, even I don't know why I am here and what my role is.

As a leader how would you get Raghu and Sruti understand their role in the team?

(a) Review the process, emphasize the goal, explaining how and where each member will contribute to the process.

(b) Explain the plan and make them understand how sales, analysis etc. Will each benefit from the project.

(c) Emphasize that the team members will not need to work together closely which will be beneficial if there is animosity between them.

(d) Explain that they need not work as a team always and need to clearly understand only their respective tasks.

15. One of your subordinates, Rahul is not able to decide on the way he has to go about his job. He has made a plan and wants to discuss his plan with you. He says. "The work plan is complete. But I want to discuss it with you, before I proceed further."

As a team head, what should you do?

(a) Sit and discuss with Rahul about his plan immediately even though you are extremely busy.

(b) Postpone the discussion until you have completed the tasks in hand that are urgent.

(c) Just ask him to write it down and send it to you Review it and send a reply later when you are relatively free.

(d) Ignore it at present as you are extremely busy assuming that he will be able to complete his work on time as he is experienced and skilled.

16. It has just been a couple of days since you've been assigned a project. While examining it you come to understand that you need more resources – both human and financial – for the project to be completed on time. You wish to have an interview with the finance manager and a quick call to his assistant reveals that he is leaving for a weak-long trip the very next day. You've made only a tentative work plan.

In such a condition it would be best for you to

(a) schedule an interview once he comes back as you will have enough time to plan thoroughly.

(b) set up an interview with him at the earliest. Admit that you plan is not well prepared but insist that you think the interview will still be beneficial.

(c) do anything in haste and wait for further inputs from your superiors.

(d) discuss it with your teammates and try to get their opinion.

17. You are one of the teammates who has been assigned a task. You cannot proceed further without getting some information from your superior. Your teammate Radha is also facing the same situation. At this point what should you do to get the information you need?

(a) Request the superior if you could go through his files and get the information required.

(b) Make up a story that there is a team review meeting the next day and that you need some important information.

(c) Invite the superior to attend your team meeting, and impress upon him the need for that information.

(d) Admit to the superior that the work will not be completed on time as they lack some important information.

18. Antony is a new entrant to the team who is entrusted with a task. Despite clear instructions on the work schedule and how to go about the work, Antony does not complete the work on time.
    (a) impress on Antony that his failure could lead to his probation not being comfirmed.
    (b) sit and rework the plan again with him, focusing more on his role.
    (c) ask Antony to meet the chairman of the company and discuss the matter with him.
    (d) take up his job and complete it all by himself

19. Red blood cells in which the malarial-fever parasite resides are eliminated from a person's body after 120 days. Because the parasite cannot travel to a new generation of red blood cells, any fever that develops in a person more than 120 days after that person has moved to a malaria-free region is not due to the malarial parasite.
    Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the conclusion above?
    (a) The fever caused by the material parasite may resemble the fever caused by flu viruses.
    (b) The anopheles mosquito, which is the principal insect carrier of the malarial parasite, has been eradicated in many parts of the world.
    (c) Many malarial symptoms other than the fever, which can be suppressed with anti malarial medication, can reappear within 120 days after the medication is discontinued.
    (d) In some cases, the parasite that causes malarial fever travels to cells of the spleen, which are less frequently eliminated from a person's body than are red blood cells.

20. The price the government pays for standard weapons purchased from military contractors is determined by a pricing method called "historical costing." Historical costing allows contractors to protect their profits by adding a percentage increases, based on the current rate of inflation, to the previous year's contractual price.

    Which of the following statements, if true, is the best basis for a criticism of historical costing as an economically sound pricing method for military contracts?
    (a) The government might continue to pay for past inefficient use of funds.
    (b) The rate of inflation has varied considerably over the past twenty years.
    (c) The contractual price will be greatly affected by the cost of materials used for the products.
    (d) Many taxpayers question the amount of money the government spends on military contracts.

21. Rural households have more purchasing power than do urban or suburban households at the same income level, since some of the income urban and suburban households use for food and shelter can be used by rural households for other needs.

    Which of the following inferences is best supported by the statement made above?
    (a) The average rural household includes more people than does the average urban or suburban household.
    (b) Rural households have lower food and housing costs than do either urban or suburban households.
    (c) Suburban households generally have more purchasing power than do either rural or urban households.
    (d) The median income of urban and suburban households in generally higher than that of rural households.

22. In Asia, where palm trees are non-native, the trees' flowers have traditionally been pollinated by hand, which has kept palm fruit productivity unnaturally low. When weevils known to be efficient pollinators of palm flowers were introduced into Asia in 1980, palm fruit productive increased – by up to fifty percent in some areas – but then decreased sharply in 1984

Which of the following statements, if true, would best explain the 1984 decrease in productivity?

(a) Prices for palm fruit fell between 1980 and 1984 following the rise in production and a concurrent fall in demand.

(b) Imported trees are often more productive than native trees because the imported ones have left behind their pests and diseases in their native lands.

(c) Rapid increases in productivity tend to deplete trees of nutrients needed for the development of the fruit-producing female flowers.

(d) The weevil population in Asia remained at approximately the same level between 1980 and 1984.

23. I maintain that the best way to solve our company's present financial crisis is to bring out a new line, of goods. I challenge anyone who disagree with this proposed course of action to show that it will not work.

A flaw in the preceding argument is that it

(a) employs group classifications without regard to individuals.

(b) introduces an analogy which is weak.

(c) attempts to shift the burden of proof to those who would object to the paln.

(d) fails to provide statistical evidence to show that the plan will actually succeed.

24. In any negotiations between a party with limited aims and an opposing party with unlimited aims, the party with limited aims is bound to lose. This is so because the scope of a negotiating party's aims determines the energy and the perseverance that will be brought to the negotiations by that party.

Which of the following is an assumption implicit in the passage above?

(a) The intensity with which parties conduct negotiations affects the outcomes of those negotiations.

(b) Negotiations almost always pit against one another parties whose aims differ in scope.

(c) The outcome of negotiations cannot be correctly predicted in advance.

(d) A negotiator who has exceptionally high aims needs exceptional perseverance in order to avoid losing.

25. It is important to teach students to use computers effectively. Therefore, students should be taught computer programming in school.

(a) Only people who use computer effectively are skilled at computer programming.

(b) Only people skilled at computers programming use computers effectively.

(c) Some people who use computers effectively cannot write computer programs.

(d) Some schools teach computer programming more effectively than others.

26. Roberts was born in 1967, and so in 1976 she was nine years old. It is clear from this example that the last two digits of a person's birth year will be the same as the last two digits of the year of that person's ninth birthday, except that the position of the digits will be reversed.

Which of the following is the best criticism of the assertions made above?

(a) The generalization is valid only for those birth years that do not end in two zeros.
(b) The example does not exhibit the same principle as is expressed in the generalization based on it.
(c) The generalization is valid only for those birth years in which the last digit is one greater than the second-to-last digit.
(d) The example cannot be shown to be correct unless the truth of the generalization is already presupposed.

Key & Explanations

CHAPTER – 1
GRAMMAR

The NOUN

Exercise – 1

01. Peter is the Shakespeare of our class.
02. The capital of Telangana state is Hyderabad.
03. The jury has given its decision.
04. Cotton is a cash crop.
05. Peter had a herd of cows. He kept a heardsman to look after it.
06. The baby loves its toys.
07. The mouse lost its tail when the cat pounced on it.
08. The sun rose from behind the clouds and with his brilliance tore the veil of darkness.
09. Nature offers her lap to him that seeks it.
10. The earth goes round the sun in three sixty five days. Can you calculate its speed.
11. My friend bought two dozen eggs.
12. These cattle have been in trouble ever since the famine.
13. Physics is a branch of science.
14. The bright lamps gave much light.
15. A book is printed on paper.
16. The team members should listen to the pieces of advice given by the captain and the manager.
17. She gives herself airs whenever at a party.
18. A Daniel come to judgement !
19. Keep on laughing. Laughter is the best Medicine
20. The chair is made of wood.
21. Time passes in his chariot majestically.
22. Take care of the foxes because they are wily creatures. Or
    Take care of the vixen because she is a wily creature.
23. Children should not seek admission to the elders' society.
24. The down- to – earth never forget the ground on which they stand.
25. The practice of the lawyers varies from that of the doctors.
26. I spoke to Peter the actor's secretary
27. Peter's means Peter's shop.
28. The base of the cup was rounded.
29. You will be promoted in a year's time.
30. Pranab Mukerjee is the Obama of India.
31. The fleet of ships moves at a uniform speed.

32. Queen Elizabeth is the monarch of England.
33. (b)
34. There is always heavy traffic in the city centre.
35. He obviously wanted us to take pity on him.
36. All these opinions are based on prejudice.
37. Examination results are very important.
38. The forests are in danger of being destroyed.
39. In recent years a large amount of our equipment has been stolen from construction sites.
40. You will need four litres of milk and two dozen of eggs.
41. Most of the shelves in the library are empty.
42. We still don't have explanations for such phenomena.
43. After half an hour's journey we arrived at the hotel.
44. I bought three pairs jeans for just Rs. 1000/-.
45. I work for a company which makes personal computers.
46. a piece of advice
47. scenery
48. The minister's body guards 49. nature's laws
50. for goodness' sake
51. in a year's time
52. for thy servant David's sake
53. This is my brother, the director's office
54. The king and queen's journey to India.

The PRONOUN

Exercise – 2

A.

01. I

02. he 03. me 04. me 05. him 06. we 07. I

08. his 09. his 10. he 11. his 12. one's 13. was

14. is 15. who 16. is 17. 18. b 19. that (or as)

20. Those 21. here the pronoun ***he*** is not required.

22. that/which (a)/(b). 23. b 24.b

25. (a)

Tuberculosis is a singular number and the word 'ranks' should be followed by 'as'.

26. (a)

'Between' is followed by pronoun in object form.

27. (a). its (b) its (c) its (d) it's (e) it's (f) it's (g) it's (h) it's (i) its (j) its (k) its (l) it's

28. he

29. Whoever receives one whom I send receives me; and whoever receives me receives him who sent me.

The VERB

Exercise – 3

A.

01. Let them who have suffered most in the cause address (or) They who have suffered most in the cause should address.
02. is
03. Not a drum was herd, not a funeral note [was heard]
    "was heard" is not necessary (In a compound sentence a single verb can be made to do duty for two subjects, only when the form of the verb is such as to permit of it.)
04. His nuitrition was abstemious, his supplications were long and fervent.
05. He never has taken, and never will take, such strong actions.
06. Five candidates have been enrolled and eight have resigned.
07. Lay the baby down to sleep.
08. Turning round the corner, he saw a school building. (or)
    While he was turning round the corner, a school building appeared.
09. Considering his abilities, he should have done better.
10. He made the boy do the complete work.
11. She enjoys eating ice cream.
12. (b)
13. (b)
    'A,C and D' are nouns. 'Let us' is followed by a verb.
14. (a) he
    (b) my
    (c) your
    (d) my
    (e) Paul's
    (f) friend's

B.

01. Can 02. can 03. could 04. couldn't 05. May
06. May 07. might 08. might 09. will 10. will
11. would 12. would have been 13. shall
14. shall 15. shall 16. should 17. should
18. should 19. should 20. must 21. must
22. must 23. ought to 24. ought not to
25. ought to 26. needn't 27. need 28. dare
29. dare 30. used to 31. are used to
32. am used to 33. get used to 34. get used to
35. was 36. am 37. Were 38. are 39. Does
40. do 41. do 42. doing 43. do (noun) 44. did
45. Had 46. had 47. hasn't 48. have 49. Do
50. have 51. (a)

Present Tense

Exercise-4

A.

01. She goes to college everyday.
02. He does exercises every morning.
03. Does she go to college?
04. Every man makes mistakes.
05. He always reads The Hindu.
06. Why doesn't he play games?
07. He thinks he is right.
08. He must study hard.
09. A deer does not eat meat.
10. He ought to get up early.

B. *don't /doesn't :*

01. doesn't 02. don't 03. Don't 04. don't
05. don't

C. *have / has :*

01. has 02. have 03. have 04. Has 05. has

D.

01. visits 02. are you doing ? ; am writing.
03. flies ; swims 04. is shining.
05. goes ; is listening. 06. goes 07. comes
08. is crying 09. flows 10. doesn't ; is writing
11. (d)

E.

01. I am speaking 02. We are speaking.
03. You are playing. 04. She is reading.
05. He is teaching. 06. They are running.

F.

01. I shall plant a banana tree here.
I am going to plant a banana tree here.
02. The government will build a house.
The government is going to build a house.
03. He will play football this evening.
He will be playing football this evening.
04. Where will you study next year?
Where are you going to study next year?
05. I shall not stay here any longer.
I am not going to stay here any longer.

G.

01. Mohan has played football.
02. I have not seen him for a long time.
03. Somebody has stolen my mobile phone.
04. I have just taken coffee.
05. Has your uncle come?
06. Neither have I.

H.

01 He has just swum across the river.
02 He has just told me the news.
03. We have just gone to the cinema.
04. I have just lent him Rs. 100.
05. He has just left the college.
06. He has just mailed me.

I.

01.He has been sleeping for three hours.

02. He has been reading lessons all the morning.

03. I have been reading this novel since Monday.

04. He has been learning English for six years.

05. She has been sewing since she woke up.

J.

01. went 02. have not seen 03. has just finished.

04. lived 05. left ; got 06. (c).

07. (b)

08. (c)

In the first blank 'adverb + verb' and in the second blank 'just + don't' are the correct verbal structures.

Past Tense

A.

01. I was writing 02. We were writing.

03. You were writing. 04. He was writing.

05. She was writing. 06. They were writing.

B.

01. We knew her name.

02. She drank coffee.

03. She did her work well.

04. The camera cost a lot of money.

05. Did she like mangoes?

C.

01. was studying 02. was reading

03. was learning 04. studied ; were amusing

05. was getting

D.

01. was ; broke ; stole 02. was preparing

03. stood ; entered 04. went ; were writing

05. burnt ; was cooking

E.

01. came 02. told 03. went 04. had known

05. were 06. were 07. knew 08. got

F.

01. had lost 02. had not done 03. had typed

04. had escaped 05. had sent

G.

01. had discovered ; ran

02. had stopped ; began

03. found ; had lost

04. had finished ; went

05. spoke ; had visited

06. were; had done

07. should be given (b)

08. should take (a)

09. would fly (a)

10. did you say (b)

11. (b)

In part 'Q' it should be 'the instructor had marked' because the first action of the past should be in past perfect tense.

12. (b)

'If_____ had' is followed by 'should have'.

Future Tense

A.

01. arrives 02.comes 03. will be sitting
04. is going to rain 05. will have arrived
06. will pass 07. begins 08. is going to fall

B.

01. revolves 02. saw 03. have sent
04. were playing 05. has 06. have known
07. have been studying 08. have seen
09. has been crying 10. watches 11. appears

C.

01. has 02. has 03. is 04. is 05. is 06. were
07. was 08. has 09. is 10. were 11. are 12. do
13. has 14. is 15. are 16. listen 17. work
18. works 19. are 20. is 21. is, is 22. was
23. was 24. is 25. is 26. are 27. is 28. is 29. is
30. takes 31. is 32. look 33. is, are
34. were, were 35. is 36. are 37. were, they
38. has 39. has 40. is 41. have 42. have 43. is
44. agree 45. is 46. were 47. are 48. was
49. has 50. have 51. helps, reads 52. is 53. is
54. sells 55. is 56. is 57. is 58. is 59. is
60. was 61. has 62. was 63. are 64. has
65. knows 66. is 67. calls 68. wants, do they ?
69. is 70. was 71. has 72. were 73. am
74. cooks 75. is, are 76. finds 77. has 78. was
79. are 80. is 81. is 82. are 83. is 84. is
85. have 86. have 87. have 88. was 89. is
90. am 91. who 92. who 93. whom 94. whom
95. who 96. who 97. whom 98. will you ?
99. aren't I?
100. aren't they? 101. isn't it ? 102. is he?
103. usedn't you ? / didn't you ?
104. were they? 105. shall we? 106. (d)
107.(a)

Tuberculosis is a singular number and the word 'ranks' should be followed by 'as'.

108. (b)

The sentence should be in simple past tense and the verb should agree with the first subject 'Dhoni'.

The Adjective

Exercise-5

01.A

01. clever 02. cleverer 03. strong
04. stronger, am 05. sweet 06. cold

B.

01. You speak louder than she does.
02. Iron is more useful than copper.
03. Laxmi is not more beautiful than Sita.
04. He is taller than I am.
05. His watch is not costlier than my watch.

C.

01. Donkeys are not so faithful as dogs.
02. A bird doesn't fly so fast as a jet plane.
03. He is as wise as I am.
04. A bull is not so big as an elephant.
05. History is not so important as English.

D.

01. largest 02. largest 03. larger 04. larger
05. large

E.

01. Kalidas is greater than all other Sanskrit poets.

Or

Kalidas is greater than any other Sanskrit poet.

No other Sanskrit poet is so great as Kalidas.

02. The Nile is longer than any other river in the World.

No other river in the world is so large as the Nile.

03. The peacock is the most beautiful of all other birds.

The peacock is more beautiful than all other birds.

Or

The peacock is more beautiful than any other bird.

04. A coconut tree is the most useful of all other trees.

No other tree is so useful as a coconut tree.

05. The Pacific is larger than any other ocean of the World.

Or

The Pacific is larger than all other oceans of the World.

No other ocean of the world is so large as the Pacific.

G.

01. The U.S.A is one of the richest countries.

The U.S.A is richer than most other countries.

02. Panchatantra is better than most other story books.

Very few story books are as good as Panchatantra.

03. The Tajmahal is one of the most beautiful monuments of the world.
Very few monuments of the world are as beautiful as the Tajmahal.

04. Iron is more useful than most other metals.
Very few metals are as useful as iron.

05. Copper is one of the most useful metals.
Very few metals are as useful as copper.

I.

01. cleverer 02. better 03. more intelligent.

J.

01. Mohan wrote best of all.
02. Sohan played most skillfully.
03. He works hardest and is being paid least.
04. Krishna is older than Rama.

K.

a. 01. fast 02. faster 03. fastest
b. 01. taller 02. tall
c. 01. to 02. to

L.

01. Iron is more useful than any other metal.
02. Hyderabad's climate is better than Delhi's.
03. (d)
04. (a)
The other three are grammatically wrong.

02. A.

01. an 02. a 03. a 04. a 05. a 06. a 07. an 08. a
09. an 10. a 11. a 12. an 13. an 14. an 15. an
16. an 17. a 18. an 19. an 20. a 21. a 22. an
23. a 24. an 25. a 26. an 27. an 28. a 29. a
30. proper noun 31. a 32. a 33. an 34. a 35. an
36. sugar (uncountable noun)
37. news (uncountable noun)
38. tea (uncountable noun) 39. a
40. meat (uncountable noun)
41. one and a half kilos 42. a 43. a 44. an
45. a 46. a 47. water (uncountable noun)
48. a 49. a
50. furniture (uncountable noun) 51. an 52. a
53. British (adjective)
54. (It is wrong sort of thing. I need two or three)
55. a 56. (c)
57. Ans: (c)
In the first blank the word 'the' refers to the film Madras Café in which John Abraham acted.

The Adverb

Exercise -06

A.

01. tomorrow 02. daily 03. there 04. away
05. often 06. seldom 07. clearly
08. soundly, sound 09. too 10. so 11. any
12. surely 13. certainly 14. not 15. therefore
16. very

B.

01. He is running fast.
02. The train is running slowly.
03. She does her work carefully.
04. He will come here.
05. I looked everywhere.
06. Hang the picture there.
07. I saw him yesterday.
08. She sang well in the concert.
09. We should go there tomorrow evening.
10. He spoke earnestly at the meeting last night.
11. Sita sang melodiously in the auditorium at 2.pm.
12. He never speaks.
13. He often comes late to school.
14. We usually have breakfast at eight.
15. My friend has just gone out.
16. I quite agree with you.
17. They are just off.
18. "Yes, he always does come late."
19. "I usually am free on Sundays."
20. I often have to go to college on foot.
21. She always used to agree with me.
22. Sohan is a rather lazy boy. (or) Sohan is rather a lazy boy.
23. The dog was quite dead.
24. Is the box big enough?
25. He spoke loud enough to be heard.
26. I worked only two sums.

C.

27. Any 28. very 29. good enough 30. very
31. bitterly 32. very 33. much 34. fairly, rather
35. rather

The Preposition

Exercise-7

A.

01. below 02. beneath 03. under 04. underneath
05. underneath 06. during 07. through
08. through 09. At 10. in 11. at, in 12. In
13. to 14. to 15. to 16. till 17. until 18. until
19. on 20. on 21. into 22. for 23. for 24. for
25. from 26. by 27. by 28. by 29. with 30. with
31. with 32. since 33. in 34. on 35. By 36. at, in
37. On 38. At 39. At 40. In, At 41. At, in
42. near 43. near 44. near 45. via 46. via
47. around 48. around 49. about 50. about
51. about 52. of 53. of 54. off 55. off 56. off
57. above 58. above 59. over 60. over
61. across 62. across 63. through 64. through
65. along 66. along 67. D 68. than 69. like
70. like 71. as 72. as 73. beside 74. Besides
75. upon 76. of 77. for 78. of/ for 79. to 80. on
81. of 82. of 83. to 84. for 85. of 86. against
87. at 88. to 89. with 90. with 91. of 92. to
93. with/ to 94. with/ by 95. over 96. to 97. of
98. with 99. to 100. by 101. to 102. of, of

103. of 104. to 105. to 106. of 107. for 108. on 109. between 110. with

B. Phrasal verbs:

01. calls for 02. account for 03. asked for
04. back down 05. backed out 06. blew out
07. boiled over 08. broke away 09. broken down
10. brought forward 11. Burn off
12. carry through 13. clean up 14.cleard off
15. closed in 16. come by 17. cut off
18. died out
19. did away 20. draw down 21. dropped off
22. fall out=quarrel 23. get away 24. gave away
25. goes back 26. grew away 27. handed down
28. hangout 29. hold back 30. jumped in
31. keep off 32. knocking around
33. laid out 34. left off 35. let off 36. lives on
37. looked at 38. make out 39. moved in
40. paid off 41. pick out 42. point out
43. pulled back 44. put at 45. rang off
46. rounded up 47. rub off 48. ran through
49. see over 50. sold off 51. sent off
52. set about 53. settled down 54. shown around
55. sit by 56. stand up 57. stay around
58. stepped up 59. stop by 60. take on
61. talk down 62. thought of 63. thrown open
64. tie in 65. trying out 66. turn back
67. walked away 68. wait out 69. wash out
70. watch out 71. worn away 72. wind up
73. wiped down 74. set in 75. work out

The Conjunction

Exercise - 8

A.

01. neither , nor 02. either 03. neither, nor
04. either 05. neither

B.

01. Unless you work hard, you will not pass your examination.
02. I won't help him unless he asks me.
03. Unless she is careful, she will loose it.
04. Unless the student comes in time, he/she will be punished.
05. I won't come unless I am invited.

C.

01. The coffee is so hot that I can not drink it.
The coffee is too hot for me to drink.
02. The mountain is so high that children can't climb it.
The mountain is too high for children to climb.
03. It is so dark that I cannot see any thing.
It is too dark for me to see any thing.
04. He is so old that he can neither speak nor hear.

He is too old (either) to speak or to here.

05. The poem is so difficult that I can't read it.

The poem is too difficult for me to read.

D.

01. The fruit is so ripe that you can eat it.

The fruit is ripe enough (for you) to eat.

02. The box is so light that he can carry it.

The box is light enough for him to carry.

03. He is so tall that he can jump over the wall.

He is tall enough to jump over the wall.

04. Is he so intelligent that he can get first class marks?

Is he intelligent enough to get first class marks?

05. The novel is so short that I can read it in a day.

The novel is short enough for me to read it in a day.

E.

01. As soon as 02. than 03. Hardly 04. when

F.

01(a) No sooner had the bell rung than the boys ran out to play.

(b) Hardly had the bell rung when the boys ran out to play.

(c) Scarcely had the bell rung when the boys ran out to play.

02 (a) No sooner do I get the money than you will have it.

03 (a) As soon as the clock had struck ten the play began.

(b) No sooner did the clock strike (had the clock struck) ten than the play began.

(c) Hardly had the clock struck ten when the play began.

04(a) As soon as he got the message he started for his village.

(b) No sooner did he get the message than he started for his village.

(c) Hardly had he got the message when he started for his village.

(d) Scarcely had he got the message when he started for his village.

05(a) No sooner does the girl see the doctor than she cries.

G.

01. both, and 02. but also 03. as well as

H.

01

(a) You should learn both English and Hindi.

(b) You should learn English, as well as Hindi.

(c) You should not only learn English but also Hindi.

02

(a) The donkey both makes long journey and carries heavy loads.

(b) The donkey not only makes long journey but also carries heavy loads.

(c) The donkey makes long journey as well as carries heavy loads.

03.

(a) This book is both useful and interesting.

(b) This book is not only useful but also interesting.

(c) This book is useful as well as interesting.

04

(a) Both the teacher and the pupils are tired.

(b) Not only the teacher but also the pupils are tired.

(c) The teacher, as well as the pupils is tired.

05.

(a) Both Sanskrit and Telugu are taught in our school.

(b) Not only Sanskrit but also Telugu is taught in our school.

(c) Sanskrit, as well as Telugu is taught in our school.

06.

(a) He ran away for fear that he should be seen.

(b) He ran away in order that he might (should) not be seen.

(c) He ran away so that he might not be seen.

I.

01. Besides 02. However

03. but/ however/ nevertheless/ all the same

04. otherwise 05. so 06. therefore 07. still, yet

08. still 09. Though, Although 10. yet 11. yet

12. yet, still 13. yet, still 14. but 15. although

16. Despite 17. Because 18. for 19. for

20. When 21. As 22. As 23. As / While

24. As, When 25. As, Because 26. --

27. If you are ready or not you must go tomorrow.

28. You will be late if you don't start at once.

29. -- 30. But for 31. But for 32. other wise

33. or, (else) 34. provided that 35.-- 36. and

37. and 38. Since 39. whether 40. yet

J.

01. unless 02. unless 03. as

04. This is as good as, if not better than that.

05. Like my brother, Mohan aced the test.

06. (b)

07. (a)

Only this sentence is grammatically correct and conveys the meaning properly.

K.

01. fewer. 02. remain. 03. which. 04. cares. 05.are

06. has 07. have 08. All those 09. was 10. is

11. me 12. me 13. whom 14. me 15. Who
16. Whom 17. whoever 18. my 19. us 20. as
21. hanged 22. laid 23. shrank 24. dare 25. will
26. would 27. were 28. was 29. probably 30. solid
31. unusual 32. direct 33. Regrettably.

CHAPTER – 2
Pairs That Snare

Exercise - 1

A.

01. blond (also acceptable: blonde). 02. effect.
03. antidote; effect. 04. adapt. 05. all together.
06. capital. 07. aisle. 08. exceed. 09. advise
10. access. 11. already. 12. illusions.
13. accept; except. 14. advice. 15. altogether.
16. angel; beside. 17. capital; capital.
18. baited; breath.
(Baited here is, of course, a pun on bated.)
19. accept. 20. braked.

B.

01. waste; waist. 02. principle. 03. proceeded.
04. propose. 05. You're; your. 06. peace.
07. Strait. 08. rise. 09. personal. 10. Who's.
11. stationery. 12. two; to; too. 13. past.
14. theirs. 15. principal. 16. personnel. 17. then.
18. whether; weather. 19. quiet. 20. their; there.

C.

01. likely (preferred) 02. may (preferred).
03. alumna. 04. compare. 05. an. 06. connotation.
07. Because of. 08. egoists (preferred).
09. apt (preferred). 10. incredible.
11. between or among. 12. continuous.
13. fewest. 14. uninterested.
15. as if. 16. immorality. 17. eagerly (preferred).
18. explicit. 19. alumni. 20. contemptuous.
21. number. 22. Can. 23. as. 24. like. 25. can

D.

01. Set; sit. 02. incomparable.
03. ophthalmologist. 04. vocation. 05. Will
06. incredulous.07. lie. 08. imply 09. bad. 10. let.
11. oral. 12. disorganized. 13. into. 14. stalactite.
15. luxuriant. 16. creditable. 17. historic.
18. contemptible. 19. continual.
20. whether (preferred) 21. bear, losing (c)
22. adapt to (b)
23. (b)
'ensured' means 'make sure' or 'assure'
24. (b)
'respectfully' means showing respect.
25. (c)
The given sentence gives a positive sense and 'she had a terrific time' means enjoyed herself. The other three sentences are negative in meaning.

26. (c)

'personnel' means employees of an organization.

27. (d)

'apparel' means all types of clothing where as 'textile' means cloth.

28. (b)

'memento' is a souvenir or gift.

E.

01. b	02. a	03. b	04. a	05. a	06. b
07. b	08. a	09. b	10. b		

F.

01. inter-species 02. imply 03. enthusiastic
04. venal 05. militated 06. depreciated
07. besides 08. complementary
09. enormousness
10. unequivocally 11. unexceptionable 12. flaunt
13. fortunate 14. exotic 15. uninterested
16. participation 17. discomfort 18. precipitate
19. flout 20. laid.

G.

01. b	02. c	03. b	04. c	05. c	06. b
07. a	08. b	09. d	10. a	11. b	12. a
13. c	14. a	15. d	16. c	17. c	18. b
19. c	20. b	21. d	22. d	23. c	24. a
25. a	26. d	27. b	28. c	29. b	30. b
31. c	32. c	33. b	34. c	35. d	36. a
37. d	38. a	39. c	40. b	41. a	42. d
43. a	44. b	45. b	46. b	47. a	48. a
49. b	50. a	51. c	52. c	53. d	54. c
55. a	56. c	57. b	58. b	59. b	60. c
61. c	62. d	63. b	64. c	65. d	66. b
67. c	68. c	69. d	70. a	71. b	72. b
73. d	74. a	75. a			

76. Ans: (b)

Circuitous means of a route or journey, long and not direct which means indirect.

77. Ans: (b)

Frequency means the rate at which something happens or is repeated. Its opposite is rarity (the quality of being rare).

78. Ans: (d)

Amalgamate means to unite (two or more things such as two business) into one thing. Amalgam; especially: to merge into a single body.

(a) merge (means to unite) is a synonym

(c) collect is also a synonym

Obviously, there is a slight difference between split and separate.

Split means to tear or rend apart

Separate means to breakdown or break up. Which is clearly antonym to amalgamate. 'D' is the right choice.

79. Ans: (a)

Inexplicable means which can not be explained or can not be understood. So clearly the choice is 'A' i.e., incomprehensible

Indelible means which cannot erased/removed

Inextricable means which cannot be solved

Infallible means incapable of error

80. Ans: (b)

Latitude means freedom of action, choice or space.

Eg: Students are allowed considerable latitude in choosing courses.

81. Ans : (a)

mitigate

(a) To cause to become less harsh, hostile or mollify

Ex: (i) aggressiveness may be mitigated or channeled

(ii) to make less severe, painful or alleviate

(iii) extenuate

Synonyms of mitigate: allay, alleviate, assuage, ease, help, mollify, palliate, relieve, sooth and diminish

So, the right choice is 'A'

82. Ans: (b)

Nadir means :

(i) The lowest point

(ii) The point of the celestial sphere that is directly opposite to the zenith (Which means the highest point) and vertically downward from the observer

83. Ans: (d)

The meaning of quarrel is fall out which means to cut off relations over a quarrel.

(a) Make out means to discover the meaning of, to understand, to see, to hear, etc. clearly.

(b) Call out means to summon someone to leave his house to deal with a situation out side.

(c) Dig out means to find something that has been hidden or forgotten for a long time or unearth.

(d) Fall out means to quarrel

84. Ans: (a)

Disagree means to fail to agree, to differ in opinion, to cause discomfort or distress. Its closest meaning is dissent which means to with hold.

Ex: The relationship between the two countries reached a Nadir in the 1920's

Synonyms:

Bed rock, bottom, depth, Rock bottom, zero

85. Ans: (b)

Revert means to come or go back (as to a former condition, period or subject). Therefore, the right choice is 'B' get back to him.

86. Ans: (b)

Vindicated means to set free, to free from allegation, confirm, substantiate, to provide justification or defense for, justify. Its closest meaning is substantiated. Therefore, B is the right option.

87. Ans: (c)

If you say 'The buck stops here ' or 'The buck stops with me' you mean that you have to take responsibility for something and will not try to pass the responsibility onto some one else. Therefore the right option is 'C'. He will assume final responsibility.

88. Ans: (a)

(a) Correct: It is the right answer as India indeed was a British colony.

(b) Unwarranted (out of scope)

(c) Contradicting the phrase

(d) Unwarranted (out of scope)

89. Ans: (c)

'As a woman I have no country'

(a). It doesn't mean that women have no country. The expression here, it is quite literal in its sense.

(b). How women are not citizens of any country? It is not taking about citizenship

(c). It is the right answer. As it is illustrated above the sentence is quite metaphysical in its sense.

(d). One nation of woman rights are different from the other nations. Sentence has nothing to do women's rights.

90 Ans: (c)

Primeval means from the earliest period of the history of the world, very ancient: Ex: Primeval forests.

= of or relating to the earliest ages (as of the world or human history)

Primitive is the closet meaning. Modern is opposite. Don't get confused with historic (=important) and historical (related to history) Antique means object of ancient time.

91. Ans: (a)

Comprehension means the ability to understand.

92. Ans: (c)

Indigent means very poor the other three words are similar in meaning to 'vernacular'

93. Ans: (d)

Dreary means dismal or dull

94. Ans: (b)

'wheedle' means to get (some one) to do something by gentle urging special attention or flattery and 'round about means not straight forward or direct. The other three combinations exactly match with each other.

95. Ans: (c)

'Took to their heels' or 'took to flight' means run away.

96. Ans: (d)

'apparel' means all types of clothing where as 'textile' means cloth.

97. Ans: (a)

The sound made by frogs is croak.

98. Ans: (c)

'educe' means takeout or extract.

99. Ans: (a)

'Awkward' means clumsy, unskilled, inept.

100. Ans: (b)

'Leads to' is appropriate because it means 'resulting in'

101. Ans: (c)

'fish out of water' means feel extremely uncomfortable and out of place.

102. Ans: (b)

Pertinacious means determined
Clandestine means secret
Ravenous means very hungry

H.

01. b	02. b	03. b	04. c	05. b	06. c
07. a	08. d	09. c	10.c	11. a	12. c
13. a	14. d	15. b	16. d	17. a	18. a
19. b	20. b	21. a	22. c	23. c	24. d
25. a	26. b	27. c	28. b	29. d	30. a

CHAPTER – 3
ANALOGY

01. (a). 02. (c). 03. (a). 04. (b). 05. (d). 06. (a).
07. (c). 08. (d) 09. (a). 10. (c). 11. (d). 12. (d).
13. (d). 14. (a) 15. (a) 16. (c). 17. (d). 18. (d)
19. (d). 20. (b). 21. (d). 22. (b). 23. (c). 24.(b)
25. (d) 26. (a). 27. (b). 28. (a) 29. (a). 30. (a)
31. (a) 32. (d). 33. (a) 34. (c)

35. (b)

Pediatrician is a doctor who studies and treats the diseases of children just as gynecologist is a doctor who studies and treats the medical conditions and diseases of woman.

CHAPTER – 4
Sentence Completion

01. (d)	02. (b)	03. (b)	04. (b)	05. (b)
06. (a)	07. (c)	08. (a)	09. (b)	10. (b)
11. (a)	12. (c)	13. (b)	14. (c)	15. (d)
16. (b)	17.(d)	18. (a)	19. (d)	20. (b)
21. (b)	22. (c)	23. (b)	24. (d)	25. (d)
26.(a)	27. (c)	28. (d)	29. (d)	30. (a)
31. (b)	32. (b)	33. (b)	34. (b)	35. (d)
36. (c).	37. (b).	38. (d)	39. (b).	40. (b)
41.(c)	42. (a)	43. (b)	44. (b)	

45. (b)

'They close their minds' means reject or refuse to learn anything other than requirement for the exam. The word 'outside' in the options should not be followed by 'to'.

46. (c)

In the first blank the word 'the' refers to the film 'madras café' in which John Abraham acted

CHAPTER – 5
Critical Reasoning

01. (a)	02. (d)	03. (d)	04. (d)	05.(c)
06. (c)	07. (a)	08. (c)	09. (d)	10.(d)
11. (c)	12. (d)	13. (b)	14. (a)	15.(a)
16. (b)	17. (c)	18. (b)	19. (d)	20.(a)
21. (b)	22. (c)	23. (c)	24. (a)	25.(c)
26. (c)				

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